

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

SERIES 3

ASSAM

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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**OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, ASSAM**

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PREFACE

Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous Census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume, "A Portrait of Population, Assam" has been prepared. Written in a simple and non-technical language, it presents the basic informations regarding the population of Assam collected during the 1971 Census.

This popular version of the Census report is the brain-child of Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India, and has been written according to the guidelines given by him. With his unlimited fund of goodwill, sympathy and enthusiasm, Shri Chandra Sekhar was a constant source of inspiration to all. I am deeply indebted to him. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to all my colleagues in the Assam Census Office without whose whole hearted cooperation this publication would not have been possible. Shri P. K. Barman, Tabulation Officer, and Shri G. K. Dutta, Statistical Assistant, took great pains to prepare the tables and check the manuscripts. I gratefully acknowledge the valuable services of the artist of Arunachal Pradesh Directorate of Census who prepared the drawings and diagrams for this book.

A. K. SAIKIA,
*Director of Census Operations,
Assam.*

*Gauhati,
the 25th September, 1976.*

FOREWORD

This attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian Census. Census publications concerning even a State run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time, the basic information contained in the hundred of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of the public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges that this Portrait of Population relating to every State has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will help to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Registrar General, India.

*New Delhi,
17th October, 1973.*

INTRODUCTORY

How many are we ? How are we distributed ? How many of us can read and write ? What are our religions ? How many speak Assamese or Bengali ? What are our economic activities ? The answers to such questions can make a very useful and interesting picture of our population. Our censuses which collect informations of the people about their age, sex, literacy, language, religion, economic activities, etc. provide just the materials needed for such a picture. In the following pages we attempt to present a picture of the population of Assam as revealed by the last Census of 1971.

The term Assam in our discussion will refer to our state as it stood on the 1st April, 1971, the reference

date of the last census. Mizoram which is now a separate Union Territory was then a district of Assam. The then Assam comprised ten districts, namely, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Cachar and Mizo.

Let us first understand what a population census is. To many of us a census is nothing more than a simple count of heads. But it is much more than that. Census also gathers from every person a large number of personal informations like age, marital status, religion, literacy, mother tongue, economic activity and so on. We can broadly define a population census as an administrative operation organised by a Government to count the heads and collect the various personal informations of every man, woman and child in a country with reference to a specified date.

The practice of census-taking dates back to ancient times. The objectives of the early censuses, however, were very limited. The ancient rulers conducted censuses mainly to determine the number of people who could be recruited for the army or who could pay taxes. The scope and objective of census changed radically with the advent of the modern welfare states. The need for reliable data on different characteristics of the population was felt for such purposes as demarcation of electoral areas, economic planning and welfare programmes for health, education and other fields. Thus, modern censuses assumed the character of a scientific statistical operation to collect accurate data for welfare measures of the modern state. Canada and the Scandinavian countries were among the earliest to conduct modern censuses. U.S.A. started its decennial census from 1790. U.K. conducted its first regular census in 1801. India took its first census in the modern sense of the term in 1872. The next census took place 9 years later

in 1881 and since then a census has been conducted regularly every ten years in our country. The last census was taken in 1971 which incidentally marks a hundred years of census-taking in India.

The last census was taken with the 1st April, 1971, as the reference date. All population censuses are conducted with reference to a specified date known as the reference date. Obviously, counting and collecting personal informations of millions of people of a country in one single day is an extremely difficult task. Therefore, a period of about three weeks preceding the reference date is fixed as the enumeration period. Although this entire period is used for enumeration, the data are collected in such a way that they relate to the reference date only. For instance, the enumeration period for the 1971 census in our country was from the 10th March, 1971 to the 31st March, 1971. During this period the census workers throughout the country visited every household in their respective areas to record the census informations. In order to relate the informations to the reference date of the 1st April the enumerators revisited all the households in their areas between the 1st April and the 3rd April, 1971, to ask about births and deaths that might have occurred after their last visit and before the 1st April, 1971. Necessary changes were made in their records for such births and deaths before calculating the population as on the 1st April, 1971. The houseless population, that is, those who lived in the open, however, were counted in one night, the night of the 31st March, 1971.

Even with a sufficiently long period of enumeration, counting every man, woman and child in a vast country like ours is a stupendous task. Thus Indian census is considered to be the greatest administrative operation in the world. A good deal of planning, preparation and organisation is necessary to ensure

proper coverage and accuracy in such a huge operation. The first preparatory step in a census is to find out every human habitation whether a village or a town or a remote forest or hilly area and then to locate every house in such habitations. For this purpose the census of the population is usually preceded by a housing census. A complete and exhaustive list of all towns and villages and other human settlements is first prepared. The villages, towns and other settlements are then formed into small areas called blocks covering on an average 120 to 150 households. A census worker, often a primary school teacher, called enumerator is placed in charge of each such block. He goes round his block and prepares a detailed map showing the location of all the houses in it. He then paints a number in each house of his block. This procedure which is called house numbering is necessary to avoid any possible omission of a house in a block. The enumerator then collects some simple informations about each house and household like material of wall and roof, number of members in the household. Such housing census is conducted well before the final population count. In Assam this was conducted in September and October, 1970. The housing census is an essential preliminary step towards the final account. It not only gives useful information about the housing condition of the country, but also provides rough estimates of population before the final census. It is with the help of the maps prepared and the informations gathered in the housing census that the enumerator takes up the more important task of actually counting and collecting personal information of each person. This final count is called enumeration. As already stated, enumeration was done all over the country in March-April, 1971. During this phase, the enumerator visited every household and recorded the census informations of each man, woman and child in a form called Individual Slip. He also recorded the informations of the houseless

persons. The Individual Slip contained 17 questions which are reproduced below.

1. Name
2. Relationship to head of household
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. For currently married women only
 - (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Any child born in the last one year
7. *Birth Place* :
 - (a) Place of birth
 - (b) Rural/Urban
 - (c) District
 - (d) State/Country
8. *Last Residence* :
 - (a) Place of last residence
 - (b) Rural/Urban
 - (c) District
 - (d) State/Country
9. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration
10. Religion
11. Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

12. Literacy
13. Educational Level
14. Mother Tongue
15. Other Languages
16. Main activity:
 - (a) Broad category; whether worker or non-worker (with description of type of worker or non-worker)
 - (b) Place of work
 - (c) Name of establishment
 - (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
 - (e) Description of work
 - (f) Class of worker
17. Secondary Work
 - (a) Broad Category
 - (b) Place of work
 - (c) Name of Establishment
 - (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
 - (e) Description of work
 - (f) Class of worker

The correct recording of answers to these questions in the Individual Slip, however, called for an army of trained personnel. All throughout the country the census informations were collected uniformly. This required long hours of training for the census workers to learn to ask, explain and record answers to the census questions in an uniform manner throughout

the length and breadth of the country. For such training as also supervision a hierarchy of census personnel had to be built up. At the lowest level were the enumerators who were appointed mainly from among the primary school teachers and Government office staff. There were nearly 28,000 enumerators for the final enumeration in Assam. To supervise the work of the enumerators nearly 4,000 supervisors were employed. Above the supervisors were the charge superintendents who numbered 600 in all. All the enumerators, supervisors and charge superintendents were under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of a district. The responsibility for conducting the census for the entire state of Assam rested with the Director of Census Operations. The head of the census organisation for the whole country was the Registrar General, India.

But merely an army of census officials however well-trained and organised does not make a census. The co-operation of the millions of people to be enumerated is equally important. It is only when the person enumerated furnishes the answers to the questions honestly and truthfully the census workers collect correct and accurate data. There is a census law which gives legal powers to the census officials to put the census questions to the people. It also requires all citizens to answer the questions truthfully and prescribes penalties for violation of these legal requirements. The census law also guarantees that the personal informations collected in course of a census will be kept strictly confidential and cannot be used even as evidence in a court of law. It goes to the credit of our people that while taking our censuses there were not many occasions for resorting to the census law. In fact Indian census has always owed its success to the willing co-operation of the citizens on the one hand and the dedicated services rendered by the vast army of the census workers on the other. Needless to say that as citizens of our country it is

our duty to maintain this glorious tradition of co-operative endeavour.

But the census does not end with the completion of enumeration. In fact, it marks the beginning of another huge operation called tabulation. After enumeration the millions of Individual Slips had to be collected from the different corners of the state. Each of these slips had to be sorted and resorted so that the informations could be taken out to put them in the form of tables. The following pages are devoted to a discussion of the population characteristics like growth, distribution, age, sex, literacy, religion of our state as revealed by these tables.

2

***HOW MANY ARE WE ?
HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED ?
BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR
NUMBERS GROWING ?***

Next to China, India has the biggest population in the world. With its 548 million people India contains 15 per cent of the world population. Thus every seventh person in the world is an Indian. Assam is one of the smaller states of the Union. Its 15 million people form only 2.7 per cent of the total population of India.

But 15 million is not a small number when we look at the other countries of the world. There are many countries with smaller populations. For instance, Australia and New Zealand are smaller than Assam in population size. Most of the countries of the African Continent have smaller populations than our State. There are several European countries whose populations fall below the 15 million mark. They include countries like Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Hungary. Latin American countries like Venezuela, Chile, Bolivia and Asian countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Combodia,

Iraq, Syria, Israel have smaller number of people than Assam. The population of a big country like Canada exceeds our figure by about 5 million only. United Kingdom or France has a population over three times that of our State.

In terms of population size Assam occupies the thirteenth position among the 22 states of the country. Assam's rank was 14th in the 1961 census. The largest state of the country, Uttar Pradesh, has a population of nearly 9 crores which is nearly six times that of Assam. Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu all have populations nearly three times the size of ours. Among the major states only Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir are smaller than Assam in terms of population size. The populations of the newly created small states like Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim are of course much smaller than that of our state. Table 2.1 presents the population figures of the states.

Table 2.1
Population of the states of India

Rank in 1971	State	Population (1971)
1	2	3
	INDIA	548,159,652
1.	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144
2.	Bihar	56,353,369
3.	Maharashtra	50,412,235
4.	West Bengal	44,312,011
5.	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708
6.	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119
7.	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168
8.	Mysore (Karnataka)	29,299,014
9.	Gujarat	26,697,475

Table 2.1—contd.
Population of the states of India—contd.

Rank in 1971	State	Population (1971)
1	2	3
10.	Rajasthan	25,765,806
11.	Orissa	21,944,615
12.	Kerala	21,347,375
13.	Assam*	14,957,542
14.	Punjab	13,551,060
15.	Haryana	10,036,808
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,616,632
17.	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434
18.	Tripura	1,556,342
19.	Manipur	1,072,753
20.	Meghalaya	1,011,699
21.	Nagaland	516,449
22.	Sikkim	209,843

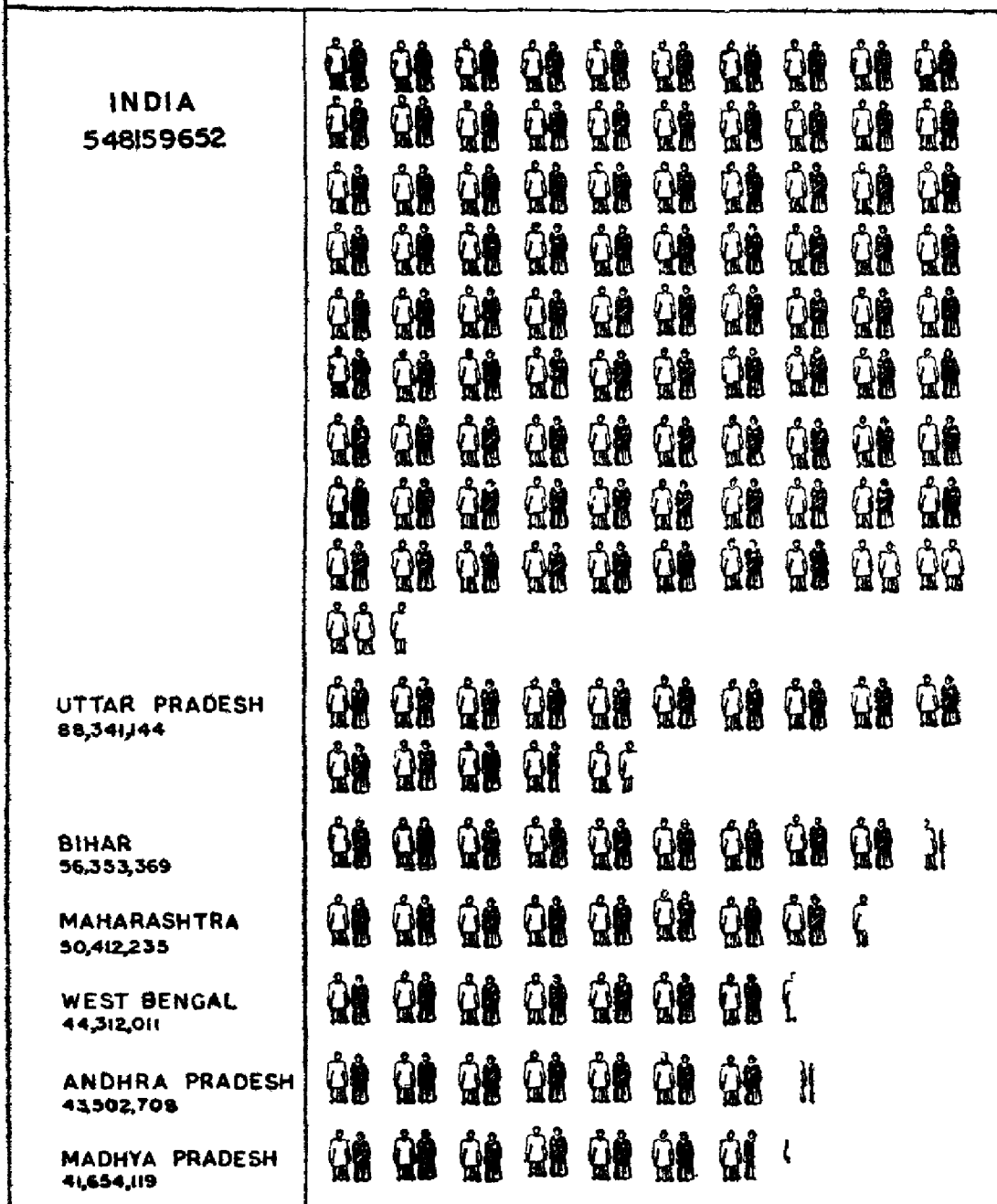
*Includes Mizo District now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

There are ten districts in the state of Assam. Of these, three are situated in the hill region and the rest are in the plains area. Of the plains districts, Cachar is in the Barak Valley and the other districts are in the Brahmaputra Valley. The districts in the plains with their fertile land naturally contain most of the population. Thus nearly 1.25 crore or 83 per cent of the people live in the Brahmaputra Valley. Cachar District has about 11.4 per cent of the total population of the state. The three hill districts, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo have a share of only 5 per cent of the total population. The populations of the districts in the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley range between 17 and 28 lakh. The three hill districts have population varying between 76 thousand and 4 lakh. Kamrup with 28 lakh persons is the most populous district in the state. The least populous district is North Cachar Hills which has only 76,047 people. If we consider only the plains districts, Nowgong district with a population of 17 lakh has the

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF STATES, 1971

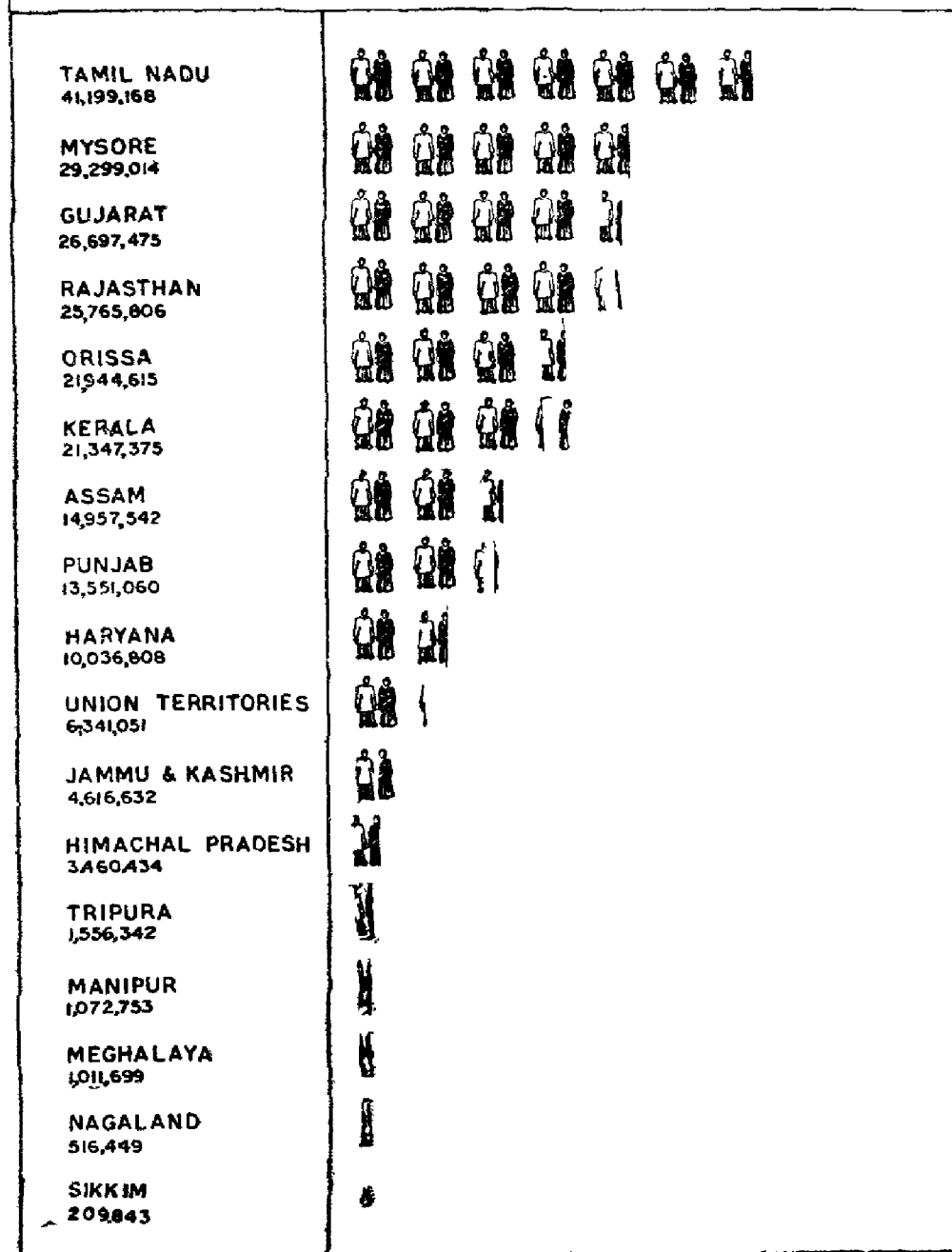
EACH SYMBOL = 3,000,000 MALES/FEMALES



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF STATES, 1971

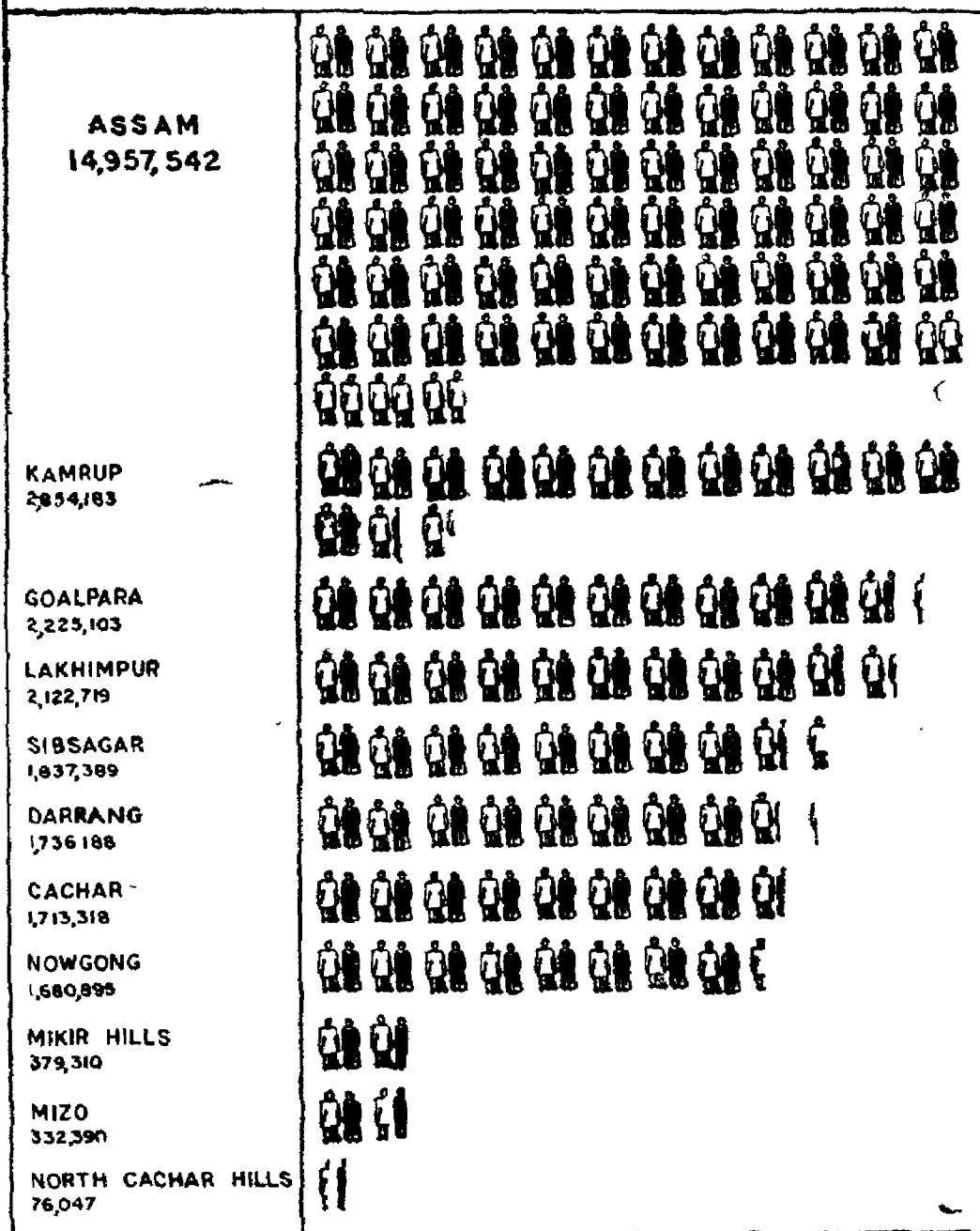
EACH SYMBOL = 3,000,000 MALES/FEMALES



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF DISTRICTS, 1971

EACH SYMBOL = 100,000 MALES / FEMALES



smallest population. Table 2.2 may be seen for the detailed figures.

Table 2.2
Population in the districts of Assam

Rank in 1971	State/District	Population	Rank in 1961
1	2	3	4
	*Assam	14,957,542	
1.	Kamrup	2,854,183	1
2.	Goalpara	2,225,103	3
3.	Lakhimpur	2,122,719	2
4.	Sibsagar	1,837,389	4
5.	Darrang	1,736,188	6
6.	Cachar	1,713,318	5
7.	Nowgong	1,680,895	7
8.	Mikir Hills	379,310	9
9.	Mizo (Mizoram)	332,390	8
10.	N. C. Hills	76,047	10

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

The average population size of a district in Assam is 1,495,754 or say 15 lakh. This average is calculated by dividing the total population of the state with the number of districts. Assam's average is smaller than the all-India average which is nearly 15 lakh. Nine states in the country have districts with larger average population than that of Assam. The districts of Bihar, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal particularly, have much larger averages than others. The average population size of a district in Bihar is as high as 33 lakh. The population size of a district in Tamil Nadu is about double the size of a district in Assam. It is interesting to note that the most populous district in the country is 24 Parganas in West Bengal (8.45 million). The least populous district is Lahul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh which is inhabited by only

23,538 people. Table 2.3 presents the average population size of a district in the states.

Table 2.3
Average population of a district in the states

Rank in 1971	Country/State								Average population size of a District
1	2								3
	INDIA								1,522,666
1.	Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,314,904
2.	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,942,798
3.	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,769,501
4.	Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,134,738
5.	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,071,558
6.	Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,938,932
7.	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,688,047
8.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,635,947
9.	Mysore (Karnataka)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,542,053
10.	Assam*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,495,754
11.	Haryana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,433,830
12.	Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,405,130
13.	Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,231,915
14.	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	990,993
15.	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	968,700
16.	Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	518,781
17.	Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	505,850
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	461,663
19.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	346,043
20.	Manipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	214,551
21.	Nagaland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	172,150
22.	Sikkim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52,461

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

If we compare the actual population of the different districts of Assam with the average district population we notice that the population size of all the seven plain districts is bigger than the state average while that of all the three hill districts is considerably

smaller. If we calculate the average district population for the Brahmaputra Valley and the hills separately, the average turns out to be 20 lakh for Brahmaputra Valley and a little less than 3 lakh for the hill areas.

So long we have considered the districts from the point of view of their total population. Now let us look at the areas of the different districts. We notice from a comparison of the areas with the populations that the number of people is not always proportionate to the area of a district. Kamrup which is the most populous district in the state occupies the fifth position from the point of view of area. Goalpara has the second highest population in the state. But in terms of area it is ranked third only. Mizo district occupies the first rank in area but only the ninth in population. North Cachar Hills is the only district which has the same rank both in area and population. It is the smallest district in area as well as in population size. The areas of the districts can be seen in table 2.4.

Table 2.4
Area of the districts of Assam

Rank in 1971	Name of District	Area in Sq. Kms.
1	2	3
1. Mizo		21,087
2. Lakhimpur		12,792
3. Goalpara		10,359
4. Mikir Hills		10,332
5. Kamrup		9,863
6. Sibsagar		8,989
7. Darrang		8,775
8. Cachar		6,962
9. Nowgong		5,561
10. North Cachar Hills		4,890

By relating the area to the population we arrive at the density of population. A broad measure of finding the population in relation to area is to divide the total population of a given place by its total area. This measure is usually depicted by the number of persons inhabiting one square kilometer of an area.

The density of population of Assam is 150. This is below the all-India figure of 177. The most densely populated state in our country is Kerala with 549 persons per square kilometer. West Bengal is also almost as densely populated as Kerala. Assam's rank in density among the states in the country is 11th. States with densities close to that of Assam are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Gujarat and Tripura. Our neighbour West Bengal is the second most densely populated state in the country. Nagaland is the least densely populated state with only 31 persons per square kilometer. For comparison, the density of a few countries can be mentioned here. The density of population in Canada is 2, Australia 2, U.S.S.R. 11, U.S.A. 22, Egypt 33, U.K. 228 and Japan 280. The density figures of the states are at table 2.5.

Table 2.5
Density in the States

Rank in 1971	Country/State	Density of Population per Sq.km.
1	2	3
	*†INDIA	177
1.	Kerala	549
2.	West Bengal	504
3.	Bihar	324
4.	Tamil Nadu	317
5.	Uttar Pradesh	300

Table 2.5—contd.
Density in the States—contd.

Rank in 1971	Country/State	Density of Population per Sq. km.
1	2	3
	*†INDIA	177
6.	Punjab	269
7.	Haryana	227
8.	Maharashtra	164
9.	Andhra Pradesh	157
10.	Mysore (Karnataka)	153
11.	Assam*	150
12.	Tripura	149
13.	Orissa	141
14.	Gujarat	136
15.	Madhya Pradesh	94
16.	Rajasthan	75
17.	Himachal Pradesh	62
18.	Manipur	48
19.	Meghalaya	45
20.	Nagaland	31
21.	Sikkim	29
22.	Jammu and Kashmir†	N.A.

*†Density of India worked out after excluding population and area figures of Jammu and Kashmir.

*Includes Mizo District now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

†Not available.

An examination of the density figures in the past reveals that in 70 years the density of Assam has increased from 34 in 1901 to the present figure of 150. In the post-independence period the density has increased at a much faster rate than in the previous

decades. The density figures of Assam since 1901 are at table 2.6.

Table 2.6
Density in Assam, 1901-1971

Year								Density of Population per Square Kilometre in Assam
1								2
1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
1911	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
1921	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
1931	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
1941	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111
1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150

We may now examine the population densities in the districts. Nowgong which has the smallest population among the plains districts turns out to be the most densely populated district of the state with a density of 302 persons per square kilometer. Kamrup, the most populous district is ranked second with 289 persons per square kilometer. The least densely populated districts are North Cachar Hills and Mizo with only 16 persons per square kilometer in each district. The hill districts and the plains districts can be easily marked by the sharp contrast in their densities. The hill areas are sparsely populated because the soil is poor and the terrain is difficult and often unhealthy. In most parts of the hill districts shifting cultivation is practised. Under this method of cultivation large areas are required to support only

a small number of people. Besides, the District Councils of these hill districts have imposed restrictions on the settlement in their districts of persons coming from outside the districts. On the other hand, the plains districts have large areas of fertile land and enjoy much better communication by rail, road, river, and air. Thus agriculture can support a large population in these areas. Besides, industry and trade & commerce in the plains areas are more developed than in the hill districts. Table 2.7 presents the density figures of the districts.

Table 2.7
Density in the districts of Assam

Rank in 1971	District	Density of Population per Sq. km.		Rank in 1961
		1971	1961	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nowgong		302	218	1
2. Kamrup		289	209	2
3. Cachar		246	198	3
4. Goalpara		215	149	4
5. Sibsagar		204	168	5
6. Darrang		198	147	6
7. Lakshimpur		166	122	7
8. Mikir Hills		37	22	8
9. Mizo		16	13	9
10. North Cachar Hills		16	11	10

Houses and Households :

Indian censuses are an important source of information on the condition of housing in the country. It

is already mentioned in the first chapter that a housing census is conducted as a preliminary to the final population count. In course of the housing census many useful data are collected about the houses of the country. There is a separate Housing Report based on the figures of the housing census which gives details about the houses in Assam. Here we will be dealing with the subject very briefly.

At the outset, it will be useful to explain the term House and Household as used in the last housing census of Assam. A house, for census purposes is a building or part of a building which is used as a separate unit. Here, obviously, we are concerned with houses used for residential purposes only. A house-hold for census purposes is defined as a group of persons who live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. According to this definition there may be household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons. Households of related persons are the families. Examples of households of unrelated persons are students in a hostel or patients in a hospital who are unrelated but live together. The households of unrelated persons are called Institutional Households. There are also households among the houseless population. Fortunately, the houseless population in Assam is small numbering about 13,000 only.

There are 2,504,576 households in Assam including 2,689 Institutional Households. These households live in 2,499,658 houses. Thus, the number of households slightly exceeds that of census houses. This difference is reflected in each of the districts also. We can, however, roughly say that one household per house is the rule in Assam. There are several states in the country where the number of households exceeds the number of houses by much bigger margins. The average size of a household in Assam is 5.97 or roughly 6. Four of the districts have higher figures than this while the remaining six show smaller

averages. The rural household (6.02) is bigger than the urban household (5.51) at the state level. This is the pattern in the districts also with the exception of Darrang and Cachar where the urban household is slightly larger than the rural household. The figures regarding the number of houses, households, and average size of households may be seen at table 2.8.

Table 2.8
Houses and Households in the districts of Assam

State/District	Number of Houses	Number of Households	Average size of households	
			1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	2,499,658	2,504,576	5.97	5.41
Goalpara	361,436	362,134	6.14	5.54
Kamrup	458,279	459,180	6.22	5.66
Darrang	292,487	293,330	5.92	5.27
Nowgong	268,773	269,153	6.25	5.53
Sibsagar	317,395	318,085	5.78	5.26
Lakshimpur	369,467	370,414	5.73	5.21
Mikir Hills	65,309	65,340	5.81	5.19
North Cachar Hills	14,954	14,954	5.09	4.75
Cachar	300,631	301,019	5.69	5.30
Mizo	50,927	50,967	6.52	6.09

But the fact that in general one household lives in one house should not lead us to think that we have no pressure on accommodation in Assam. In our state, nearly half the total number of households live in one-roomed houses. Since the average size of the household is nearly 6 this gives us an idea of the crowding in these households.

According to the 1970 Housing Census 49 per cent of the households of Assam live in single-roomed houses, 33 percent in two-roomed houses and 18 per cent in houses with three or more rooms. The predominance of one room households coupled with the fact that most of our houses lack even the minimum amenities like water supply or sanitation arrangement clearly brings out the highly unsatisfactory housing condition of our state.

Growth Rate of Population:

Let us now consider how our population is growing. In 1961 the population of Assam was 11.1 million. This grew to 14.95 million in 1971. Thus there was an increase of 3.85 million persons in ten years. This increase when expressed as a percentage over the population of 1961 comes to 34.71 percent which is the growth rate for the decade. If we divide the increase by 10 we obtain the annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent. But we should not forget that population does not increase every year by an equal number. Population actually increases according to the principle of compound interest. In this book, however, we shall be using only the above mentioned method of calculating growth rate of population.

If we look at the behaviour of the world population, we notice that the rapid growth of population is a recent phenomenon. It is estimated that at the beginning of the Christian era the world population stood at 250 million. It took sixteen and a half centuries from A.D. 1 to A.D. 1650 for the world's population to double itself and become 565 million. It doubled its size again in 1830 when it reached the billion mark. It took another 100 years only to add the second billion and only 35 years to add the third. The world population in 1971 is estimated to be 3,706 million.

In the first decade of the century the population of India grew only by about 6 per cent. The following decade saw a slight decline in the population due to the great Influenza Epidemic. From 1921, however, the population began to grow steadily at a high pace. Between 1921 and 1951 the decadal growth rates were between 11 and 14 per cent. The post independence decades saw a further quickening of the pace of growth. In 1951-61 the growth rate jumped to nearly 22 per cent which climbed to the new height of about 25 per cent in the last decade. In terms of actual numbers there was an increase of about 13 million people in the first twenty years between 1901-1921. In the next twenty years between 1921-41 the increase soared to 67 million. The subsequent twenty years period between 1941-61 experienced a still greater increase of 120 million. Now, in the last decade in just ten years 109 million persons have been added.

What are the factors responsible for the growth of population in our country? Population increases when births exceed deaths. Such increase is called natural increase or growth of population. Population of a country may also increase when there is migration into it. Not many people migrate into our country from abroad nor leave our country to go to other countries. Hence migration does not play any significant role in determining the size of our population. We are thus left with the two factors, births and deaths. Our population is increasing because the birth rate is higher than the death rate. Birth rate is the number of births per 1000 population in a year and the death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a year. In the beginning of the century both the birth and death rates were high in our country and hence our numbers increased slowly. But later on particularly after 1921 the death rate began to decline. Previously the death rate was high because famines and epidemics like small pox, malaria .

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

used to take a heavy toll of life. Improvement in transport and communication system and in public health measures gradually led to the elimination of the famines and control of the epidemics and thus reduced the death rate. But similar decline in birth rate did not take place and the result was a quickening of the pace of increase of our population. For instance, in 1901 the birth rate in India was 45.8 and the death rate was also equally high 44.4. By 1961 the birth rate was 41.7 but the death rate declined to 22.8. In 1970 it is estimated that the birth rate is 37.0 and the death rate 15.9. Table 2.9 gives the populations and growth rates of India from 1901.

Table 2.9

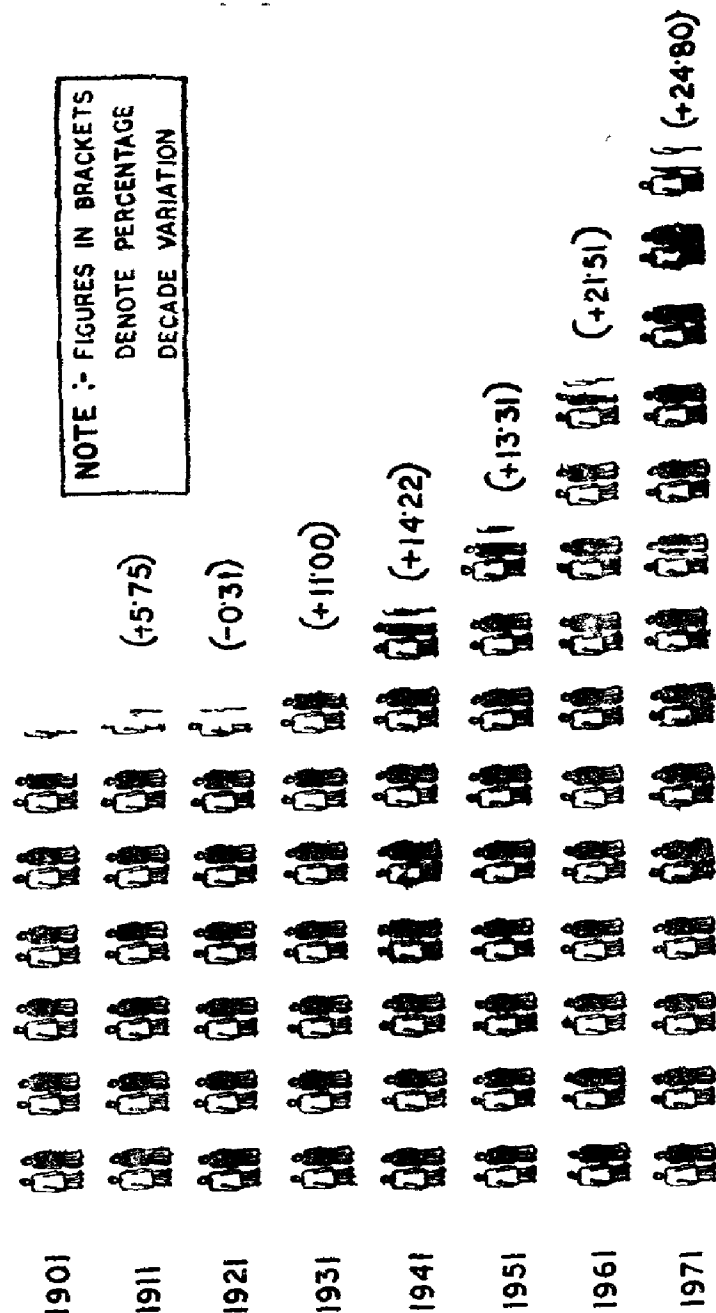
Population and Growth Rates of India, 1901-1971

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade	Growth rate of population during the decade
1	2	3	4
1901	238,396,327	.	.
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+ 5.75
1921	251,321,213	— 772,177	— 0.31
1931	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+ 11.00
1941	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+ 14.22
1951	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+ 13.31
1961	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+ 21.51
1971	548,159,652	+ 108,924,881	+ 24.80

NOTE : (i) In working out 'Net change of population during the decade' and 'Growth rate of population during the decade' for India for 1941-51 and 1951-61, the 1951 and 1961 Population of Tuensang district of Nagaland i.e., 7,025 and 134,275 respectively have not been taken into account as this area was censused for the first time in 1951 and these figures are not comparable

(ii) The 1961 Population of Arunachal Pradesh (N.E.F.A.) has also not been taken into account for working out the 'Net change of population during the decade', i.e., 1951-1961 as it was censused for the first time in 1961 Census.

INDIA GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1971



EACH SYMBOL = 20,000,000 MALES / FEMALES

A comparison of the growth rates of Assam with those of India brings out the fact that demographically Assam has all along been characterised by a very high rate of growth all throughout the century. Every decade Assam has recorded decennial growth rates of invariably far exceeding the all-India rate and the rates of most other states of the country. Another notable feature is that after independence this rapid pace of growth of population experienced further acceleration. Thus in the first decade of the century while all-India growth rate was a mere 5.7 per cent Assam registered an increase of nearly 17 per cent. The next decade saw a decline of population for the country as a whole. Several states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal experienced a decline in population. Even against this sombre demographic background, Assam registered an extraordinary growth rate of 20 per cent which was the highest rate for the country and well ahead of those of other states. The decade 1921-31 gave Assam again a rate of 20 per cent as against an all-India rate of 11 per cent. During this decade only Kerala (21.9 per cent) exceeded the growth rate of Assam. In the following decade once again Assam recorded the highest rate of growth among the states of India. This high level of increase was maintained in the next decade also. The post-independence decades saw a further acceleration of the growth rate of population of Assam. In 1951-61 Assam recorded the highest ever rate of increase of 35 per cent which was also the highest in the country. The all-India rate for this decade was 21.5 per cent. This rapid pace of increase was maintained in the last decade of 1961-71 in which Assam's population grew by 34.71 per cent as against the all-India rate of 24.8 per cent. States having growth rates of population of 29 per cent and above during the last decade are Gujarat (29.39 per cent), Haryana (32 per cent), Nagaland (40 per cent) and Tripura (36 per cent). Bihar (21.33 per cent) and Punjab (21.7 per cent) registered

the lowest growth rates in the country. The growth rates of the states for 1961-71 are presented in the table 2.10.

Table 2.10
Growth Rates of States/Union Territories, 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Growth Rate (1961-71)
1	2
INDIA	24.80
- STATES :	
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.90
2. Assam*	34.71
3. Bihar	21.33
4. Gujarat	29.39
5. Haryana	32.23
6. Himachal Pradesh	23.04
7. Jammu and Kashmir	29.65
8. Kerala	26.29
9. Madhya Pradesh	28.67
10. Maharashtra	27.45
11. Manipur	37.53
12. Meghalaya	31.50
13. Mysore	24.22
14. Nagaland	39.88
15. Orissa	25.05
16. Punjab	21.70
17. Rajasthan	27.83
18. Sikkim	29.38
19. Tamil Nadu	22.30
20. Tripura	36.28
21. Uttar Pradesh	19.78
22. West Bengal	26.87

Table 2.10—contd.

Growth Rates of States/Union Territories, 1971—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Growth Rate (1961-71)
1	2
UNION TERRITORIES :	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands "	81.17
2. Arunachal Pradesh	38.91
3. Chandigarh	114.59
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.96
5. Delhi	52.93
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	36.88
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	31.95
8. Pondicherry	27.81

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as a Union Territory of Mizoram.

If we analyse the causes responsible for such high increase of population in Assam migration turns out to be the most important factor. There have been three main streams of migration to Assam the most

important being the settlers coming from the erstwhile East Bengal. The other two groups are the tea-garden labourers and the Nepalis. The Census Report of Assam of 1911 mentioned for the first time the commencement of a voluntary stream of settlers into the Brahmaputra valley right upto Tezpur and Nowgong. During the decade 1911-21 the influenza epidemic retarded the growth to some extent. Yet the population continued to grow because of natural growth and migration of East Bengal settlers, tea-garden labourers and the Nepalis. In the following decade the migrants consolidated their position in Goalpara district and settled in good numbers in Nowgong district and Barpeta Sub-Division of Kamrup district. Only Sibsagar district escaped the migrants. In the following decade of 1931-41 Assam felt the effects of the world economic depression. But natural growth and migration continued to push up the population in the state. In decade 1941-51, the Bengal famine of 1943, the partition of the country in 1947 and the communal disturbance in the then East Pakistan in 1950 gave a fillip to migration into Assam. The decades after independence mark a new stage of demographic development in the state. The growth rate since the beginning of the century had been steady at about 20 per cent every ten years. In the decade immediately after independence i.e., 1951-61 the growth rate shot up to the unprecedented level of 35 per cent. This was not only an all-time high for Assam but also the highest among all the states for the decade. This accelerated pace continued in the last decade also with a rate of 34.7 per cent which was the fourth highest rate for the states of the country. As usual migration greatly contributed to the growth of population in Assam in the decades after independence. But the natural increase in the population was also faster than before because of control of epidemics, improvement of public health and general economic development. The decadal growth rates of Assam from 1901 onwards are presented in the Table 2.11 on page 33.

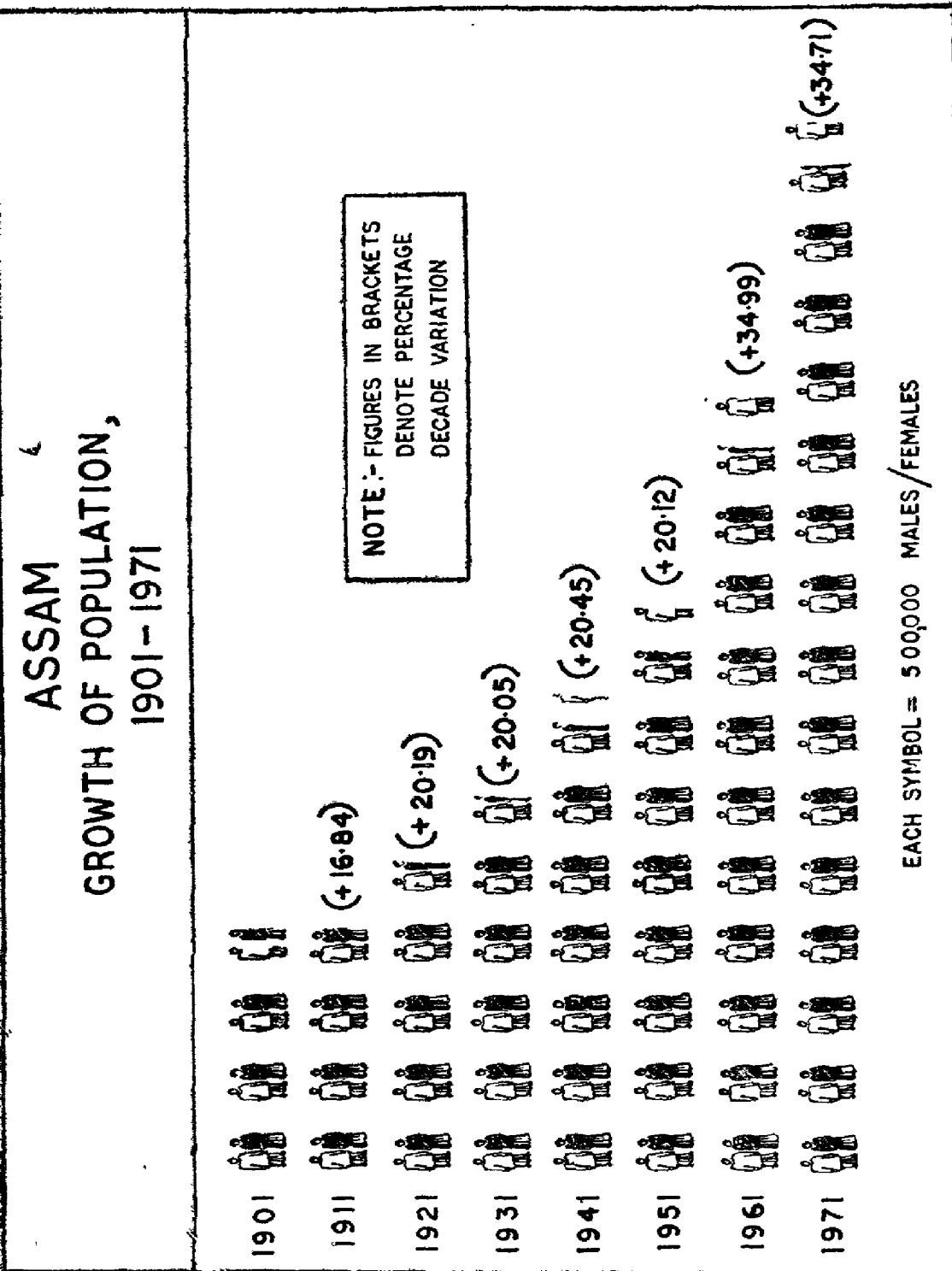


Table 2.11
Population and Growth Rates in Assam, 1901-1971

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade	Growth rate of population during the decade
1	2	3	4
1901	3,372,114		
1911	3,939,821	+ 567,707	+ 16.84
1921	4,735,386	+ 795,565	+ 20.19
1931	5,684,775	+ 949,389	+ 20.05
1941	6,847,576	+ 1,162,801	+ 20.45
1951	8,225,058	+ 1,377,482	+ 20.12
1961	11,103,392	+ 2,878,334	+ 34.99
1971	14,957,542	+ 3,854,150	+ 34.71

We may conclude with a brief look at the growth rates in the districts. During the half century between 1901-51 Assam's population grew 144 per cent, that is, it is more than double itself. Four districts, namely, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Kamrup experienced a higher growth rate. The highest rate was recorded in Nowgong district being 241 per cent. This means that in half a century the population of Nowgong grew more than tripled itself. Lakhimpur is another district where the population increased three-fold. Next comes Darrang with 175 per cent followed by Kamrup with 153 per cent. Barring North Cachar Hills which showed a slight decline in population during this period, the district with the lowest growth has been Cachar where the population increased 77 per cent. In the two decades after independence all the Brahmaputra valley districts with the exception of Sibsagar recorded extraordinarily high growth rates. While Sibsagar had a growth rate of 52 per cent, the rates in the other districts exceeded 87 per cent. The highest rate rose upto 101 per cent in Goalpara district. The three hill districts also showed similar high increase. In fact Mikir Hills recorded the highest percentage growth of 202 per cent for the state during the period. Table 2.12 of the next page may be seen for the population, variation in population and growth rates of the districts from 1901 onwards.

Table 2.12
Population and Growth Rates in the districts of Assam

State/District	Population				Variation in population			Growth rate		
	1901	1951	1971		1901-51	1951-71	1901-51	1951-71	1961-71	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	
Assam	.	3,372,114	8,225,058	14,957,542	+4,852,944	+6,732,484	+143.91	+81.85	34.71	
Goalpara	.	462,555	1,108,124	2,225,103	+645,569	+1,116,979	+139.57	+100.80	44.12	
Kamrup	.	590,010	1,490,392	2,854,183	+900,382	+1,363,791	+152.60	+91.51	38.38	
Darrang	.	336,382	923,562	1,736,188	+587,180	+812,626	+174.56	+87.99	34.62	
Nowgong	.	260,411	886,955	1,680,895	+626,544	+793,940	+240.60	+89.51	38.83	
Sibsagar	.	598,251	1,212,224	1,837,389	+613,973	+625,165	+102.63	+51.57	21.81	
Lakhimpur	.	370,957	1,126,294	2,122,719	+755,337	+996,425	+203.62	+88.47	35.74	
Mikir Hills	.	..	1,25,777	379,310	..	+253,533	..	+201.57	68.28	
North Cachar Hills		40,812	38,663	76,047	--1,149	+36,384	--2.82	+91.73	40.00	
Cachar	.	630,302	1,115,865	1,713,318	+485,563	+597,453	+77.04	+53.54	24.29	
Mizo	.	82,434	196,202	332,390	+113,768	+136,188	+138.01	+69.41	24.93	

Note :—The population figures of Mikir Hills for 1901 are not available.

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

The vast majority of us live in villages. But our urban population, that is, the people living in towns and cities is fast increasing. It is useful to make a distinction between the rural and urban population for the village and town life differ widely. The rural communities are usually small and agriculture is their main occupation. Industry or trade and commerce has very little to do in a village community. Rural life is therefore simple and the villagers are bound by traditions and social customs. Urban communities on the other hand are large and complex in character. Most of the people are engaged in non-agricultural activities like industry, trade and commerce and service. Towns and cities enjoy modern amenities like electricity, transport and communication facilities, medical facilities and educational institutions. An urbanite unlike his rural counterpart is less conservative and quick to adopt new ideas and ways of life. The surplus population of the rural areas are attracted by the opportunities of employment offered by the towns and cities. There is,

therefore, a constant flow of people from rural to urban areas.

In Indian censuses also this distinction is maintained. Difficulties, however, arise in finding a definition of urban uniformly applicable to all the countries of the world. This is because conditions vary from country to country and from one period to another. Thus definitions of urban have varied from one census to another in the same country. In our own country the definition of urban in the earlier censuses was liberal and it was left to a great extent to the discretion of the local authority. As a result the standard applied for defining an urban area differed from one state to another and even from one census to another.

For the first time in the 1961 census a uniform and somewhat rigid definition was introduced applicable uniformly throughout the country. The definition of the urban for the 1971 census is as follows:

- (a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5000.
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population is non-agricultural.
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1000 per sq. mile).

Sometimes it is found that around the main town small urbanised areas like railway colonies, university campuses grow up. These areas are too small to be treated as independent towns but they cannot be

regarded as villages either. In the 1971 census to cover such cases the concept of urban agglomeration was developed. An urban agglomeration means the main town along with the urbanised areas around them. Sometimes one such urban agglomeration may include one or more neighbouring towns. In Assam there are four urban agglomerations namely Gauhati, Jorhat, Bongaigaon and Dhubri. In each case the surrounding urban outgrowths were included along with the main town. In case of Gauhati, Pandu and Kamakhya town also form part of the Gauhati urban agglomeration.

According to this definition of urban 74 places were treated as towns in the 1971 census. If we treat an urban agglomeration as one unit the total number of towns comes to 71. All other places were treated as rural. There are 22,224 inhabited villages in the state.

In these 22,224 villages live the overwhelming majority of our people. Of our total population of 15 million a little less than 14 million are village-dwellers constituting 91 per cent of the total population. Only 1.3 million or 9 per cent of the total population are town dwellers. By a village we mean a village according to revenue records. But in some areas like the hilly regions or the forest areas of the state there are villages without revenue records. In such areas the customarily recognised villages are treated as villages. For census purposes even the tea gardens with their housing colonies of the staff and workers are treated as villages. All the villages are not inhabited. Of the total of 23,331 villages in Assam 22,224 are inhabited and the remaining 1,107 are uninhabited. The number of inhabited villages in the districts of Assam is given in the Table 3.1 at the next page.

Table 3.1
Inhabited Villages, Rural population and average Village population

State/District	Total No. of inhabitated villages	Rural Population	Average population of a village
1	2	3	4
Assam	22,224	13,630,561	613
Goalpara District	3,819	2,052,809	538
Kamrup District	3,144	2,519,028	801
Darrang District	2,538	1,632,445	643
Nowgong District	1,961	1,561,558	796
Sibsagar District	2,345	1,682,665	718
Lakhimpur District	3,844	1,869,839	486
Mikir Hills District	1,451	369,110	254
N. C. Hills District	480	70,850	148
Cachar District	2,413	1,577,626	654
Mizo District	229	294,631	1,287

Our villages are of various sizes. We can group them into seven groups according to the size of population of the village. Thus there is only one village in Assam with a population of 10 thousand or above. The name of this village which is in Darrang district is Siparia Chapori. 29 villages are with population between 5,000 and 9,999; 788 with population between 2,000-4,999; 3,061 between 1000-1,999; 5,986 between 500-999; 6,744 between 200-499 and 5,615 with population less than 200.

If we regard a village with a population of less than 500 as small, we find that majority of the villages of Assam belong to the small category. In fact in all the districts of the State with the exception of Mizo district the proportion of such small villages is high being 40 percent or above. North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills district show the highest percentage of such small villages, the figures being 97 percent and 88 percent respectively. The districts where more than half of the villages are small are Lakhimpur (69 percent), Goalpara (59 percent) and Cachar (53 percent). Mizo district has comparatively larger number of bigger villages. This is explained by the fact that most of the villages of that district had to be re-grouped because of law and order disturbances. Table 3.2 at the next page presents the percentages of the number of villages of each group in each district,

Table 3.2
Percentage of number of villages by size class to the total number of villages

State/District	Less than 500	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000 and above
	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Assam	55.6	26.9	13.8	3.6	0.1
1. Goalpara	59.1	28.4	10.8	1.6	0.1
2. Kamrup	40.2	32.6	21.6	5.4	0.2
3. Darrang	49.8	33.7	13.0	3.5	N
4. Nowgong	41.4	29.2	23.3	6.0	0.1
5. Sibsagar	43.6	33.6	18.4	4.3	0.1
6. Lakhimpur	68.5	22.5	6.4	2.5	0.1
7. Mikir Hills	87.7	9.1	2.7	0.4	0.1
8. North Cachar Hills	97.3	2.1	0.6	..	..
9. Cachar	53.1	25.6	17.2	3.9	0.2
10. Mizo	38.0	15.7	21.4	23.6	1.3

Note.—N. Stands for negligible.

* Includes Mizo district now constitutes as Union Territory of Mizoram.

The average population of a village in 1971 in Assam is 613. In the 1961 census this figure was 484. Among the districts, Mizo district shows the highest figure with 1,287 people in a village on an average. Kamrup with 801 persons per village on an average occupies second place followed by Nowgong and Sib-sagar. As already explained the average for Mizo district is high because its village population was artificially re-grouped. The districts with the smallest average village population are Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills. The relevant district figures are in Table 3.1 at page 38.

Let us now consider the urban population. As we have already noted only 9 percent of our people live in 71 towns. Thus only one person out of ten lives in urban areas. As a matter of fact Assam is one of the least urbanised states in the entire country. There are only four other states in India having 10 percent or less urban population. They are Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa and Bihar. The most urbanised state in the country is Maharashtra where 31 percent of the people are urban. The other comparatively more urbanised states are Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and West Bengal where the urban percentage ranges between 24 and 30 percent. The detailed figures for all the states can be seen at Table 3.3.

Table 3.3
Percentage of Urban population in the States

Country/State	Percentage of urban population to total population, 1971
1	2
INDIA—	19.91
Andhra Pradesh	19.31
Assam*	8.87
Bihar	10.00
Gujarat	28.08

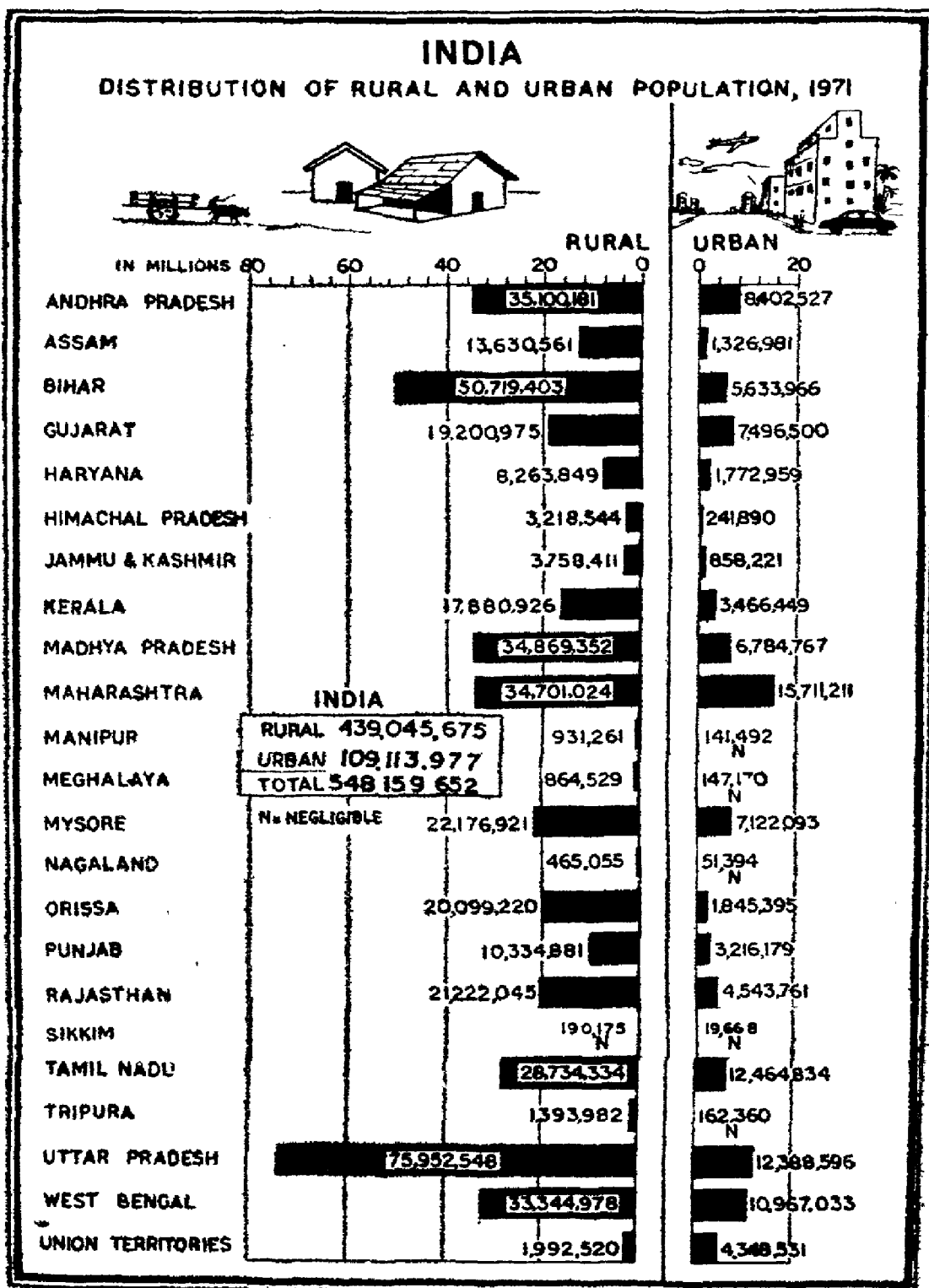
Table 3.3—contd.

Percentage of Urban population in the States—contd.

Country/State	Percentage of urban population to total population, 1971
1	2
Haryana	17.66
Himachal Pradesh	6.99
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59
Kerala	16.24
Madhya Pradesh	16.29
Maharashtra	31.17
Manipur	13.19
Meghalaya	14.55
Mysore	24.31
Nagaland	9.95
Orissa	8.41
Punjab	23.73
Rajasthan	17.63
Sikkim	9.37
Tamil Nadu	30.26
Tripura	10.43
Uttar Pradesh	14.02
West Bengal	24.75

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

There are only three districts which have a higher proportion of urban population than the State average of 8.87 per cent. The urban percentage in the remaining seven districts fall below the state figure. The three districts having higher average are Kamrup,



Lakhimpur and Mizo districts each recording over 11 percent of its population as urban. Kamrup district accounts for 17 towns with an urban population of over three lakhs. The only city of Assam, Gauhati is situated in this district. Lakhimpur district with 13 towns accounts for over two and half a lakhs urban population. Both these districts enjoy the advantage of having industries like oil, petro-chemicals and fertilizer which have contributed to the urban population. Mizo district, however, has only two towns, Aijal and Lingleh, both of which are administrative in character and together make a total urban population of only 38 thousands. Table 3.4 presents the districtwise urban population figures for 1961 and 1971.

Table 3.4
Percentage of urban population in the districts, 1961 and 1971

State/District	Number of Towns in		Percentage of urban population to total population in	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
Assam . . .	74	54	8.87	7.16
Goalpara . . .	12	9	7.74	6.62
Kamrup . . .	17	13	11.74	10.64
Darrang . . .	7	5	5.98	3.90
Nowgong . . .	4	4	7.10	6.71
Sibsagar . . .	9	6	8.42	5.09
Lakhimpur . . .	13	9	11.91	9.68
Mikir Hills . . .	1	..	2.69	..
N. C. Hills . . .	1	1	6.83	016.
Cachar . . .	8	6	7.92	7.02
Mizo . . .	2	1	11.36	5.36

ASSAM

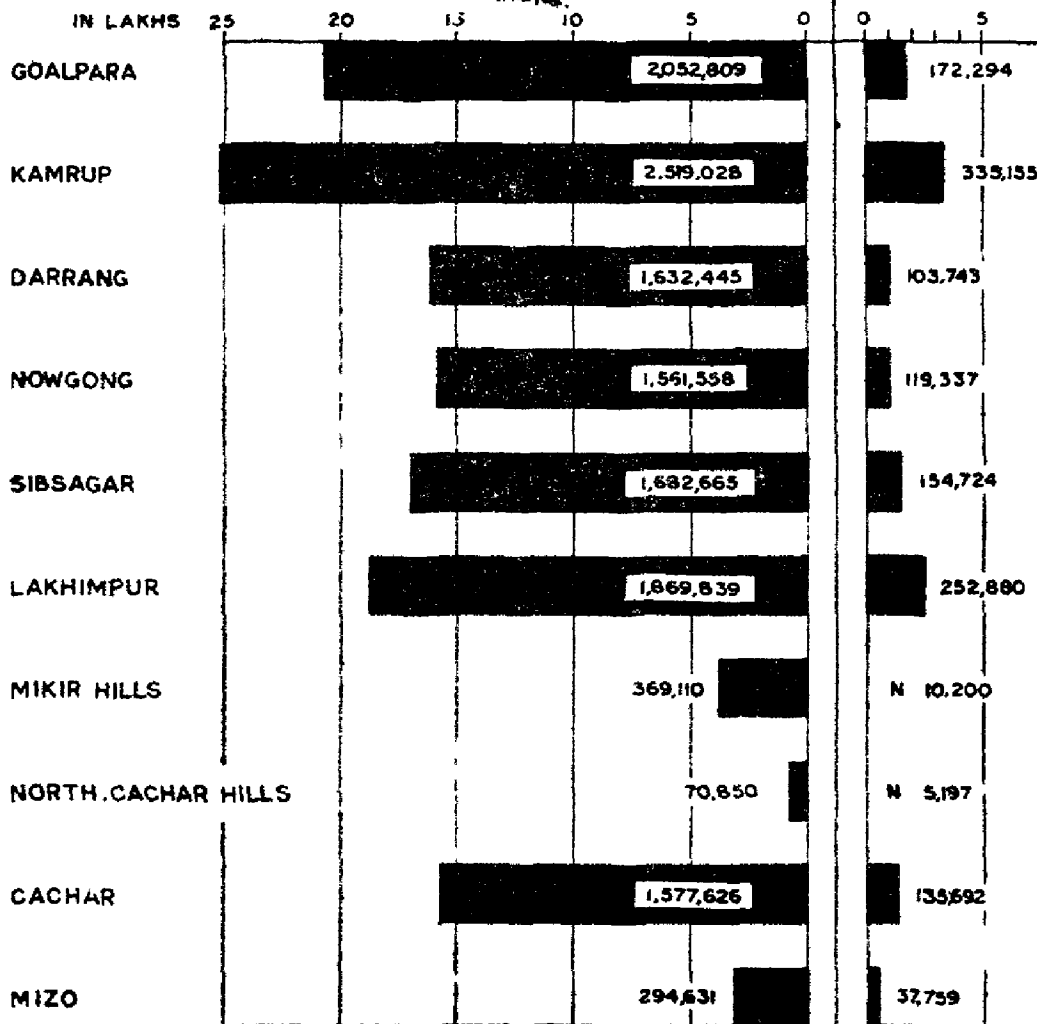
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1971

ASSAM
RURAL 13,630,561
URBAN 1,326,981
TOTAL 14,957,542
N= NEGLIGIBLE

RURAL



URBAN



There are towns and cities of different population sizes in our country. Cities like Calcutta, Bombay or Delhi are among the biggest in the world. A list of 25 largest cities of the world is given at Table 3.9 at page 49. Assam, however, cannot boast of any city of the class of Calcutta or Bombay. In fact there is only one city, Gauhati, which is one of the smallest in the country. Indian census classifies the towns and cities into six classes according to their population size. The Class I towns which are also called cities are those having a population of one lakh and above. Class II towns have a population of 50,000 and above but less than a lakh. Class III towns are those having population between 20,000 and 49,999. The population ranges of the other three classes are, Class IV 10,000-19,999 ; Class V 5,000-9,999 and Class VI less than 5,000. There is only one city in Assam. Five towns belong to the Class II. Class III towns number 10 while Class IV account for 24 towns. Among the smaller towns, there are 23 in category V and 8 in the category VI.

Of the total urban population of 1,326,981, two lakhs or 15 per cent live in the Gauhati Urban Agglomeration. The population of Gauhati city individually is 123,783 which accounts for 9 per cent of the total urban population. The other bigger towns of Assam are five in number and belong to the Class II towns of population size between 50,000 and less than a lakh. They are Dibrugarh (population 80 thousand), Jorhat Urban Agglomeration (population 71 thousand), Nowgong (population 57 thousand), Tinsukia (population 55 thousand) and Silchar (population 53 thousand). The majority of or towns people (71 per cent) live in the 39 towns of Class II, III and IV, that is, towns having population between 10,000 and 99,999. There are as many as 31 smaller towns in Assam but they account for only 15 per cent of the

total urban population. Table 3.5 & 3.6 give the distribution of towns and urban population by class in India and Assam.

Table 3.5
Urban units by size class in India

Country	Size class of urban units	Number of urban units	Percentage of population to total urban population of India in 1971
1	2	3	4
INDIA	All classes	2,643	100
	I	148	56
	II	183	11
	III	582	16
	IV	874	11
	V	678	5
	VI	178	1

Table 3.6
Towns by size class in Assam, 1961 and 1971

Size Class	Number of towns in		Population in		Percentage of population to total urban population of the State	
	1961	1971*	1961	1971*	1961	1971*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	1	1	136,239	200,377	17.13	15.10
II	1	5	58,480	315,066	7.35	23.74
III	9	10	259,673	299,788	32.64	22.59
IV	10	24	141,883	319,064	17.83	24.05
V	21	23	162,452	166,580	20.42	12.55
VI	10	8	36,818	26,106	4.63	1.97

*An urban agglomeration is classified according to total population.

There has been a sixfold increase in the number of towns since the beginning of the century. The small number of 12 towns in 1901 has risen upto the figure of 71 towns in 1971. Prior to independence both the number of towns and their population size were small. The largest town had a population below 50,000. After independence, however, there was rapid change in the number and size of towns. The number of towns jumped from 25 in 1951 to 54 in 1961 and finally reached the figure of 71 in 1971. In 1961 for the first time two of our towns reached Class I and II level. Gauhati belonged to the Category I and Dibrugarh to the Category II. During the last decade 20 new towns were added, 8 of them were formed by the State Government by constituting town committees in them and the remaining 12 were treated as urban because they satisfied the census definition. The figures relating to the growth of the number of towns in different population size class can be seen at Table 3.7.

Table 3.7

Number of Towns in each class during 1901-1971
(An Urban Agglomeration is classified according to Total Population)

Class		1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class	I	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class	II	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class	III	10	9	6	2	1	..	..	..
Class	IV	24	10	7	6	5	4	3	2
Class	V	23	21	5	6	7	6	8	6
Class	VI	8	10	7	10	9	12	3	4
Total		71	52	25	24	22	22	14	12

The growth of urban population is more striking than the growth in the number of towns. The total urban population of Assam has swelled from 77 thousand in 1901 to over 13 lakhs in 1971. This means that the number of people living in our towns has increased over 17 times in the last 70 years. The total population of the state grew during this period only four times. From 1901 to 1941 the variation in the urban population was between 20 per cent and 37 per cent each decade. But from 1951 onwards the rate of increase became much more rapid. The rate of increase during the decade 1941-51 was 69 per cent. The highest growth rate (126 per cent) was recorded in 1961. During the last decade the growth in the number of town people was of the order of 67 per cent. The rapid growth in the urban population after independence is due among other factors to extension of the areas of the municipalities, influx of refugees from erstwhile East Bengal, economic development, increased government activities, increase in the number of educational institutions, establishment of industries and expansion of trade and commerce. The figures regarding the growth of urban population in Assam is given in Table 3.8. Table 3.10 at pages 51-53 presents the complete list of towns in Assam with their class and population.

Table 3.8
Urban population in Assam, 1901-1971

Year	Urban Population	Increase or decrease in each decade	Growth rate in %
1	2	3	4
1901	77,074		
1911	92,916	+15,842	+20.55
1921	127,107	+34,191	+36.80
1931	162,166	+35,059	+27.58
1941	208,067	+45,901	+28.30
1951	351,781	+143,714	+69.07
1961	795,545	+443,764	+126.15
1971	1,326,981	+531,436	+66.80

Table 3.9
Twenty five Largest Cities of the World

Rank	Name of City	Country	Population	Date to which the population relates
1	2	3	4	5
1. New York	U.A. City	U.S.A.	11,571,899 7,894,862	1-4-1970
2. Tokyo	U.A. City	Japan	11,454,000 9,005,000	1-10-1969(E)
3. Shanghai	City	China	10,820,000	1970(E)
4. Buenos Aires	U.A. City	Argentina	8,352,900 2,972,453	30-9-1970(P)
5. Paris	U.A. City	France	8,196,746 2,590,771	1-3-1968
6. Peking	City	China	7,570,000	1970(E)
7. London		United Kingdom (England & Wales).	7,379,014	25-4-1971(P)
8. Mexico	U.A. City	Mexico	7,314,900 3,025,600	28-1-1970}
9. Moscow	U.A. City	U.S.S.R.	7,172,000 7,050,000	1-1-1971(E)
10. Los Angeles	U.A. City	U.S.A.	7,032,075 2,816,061	1-4-1970
11. Calcutta	U.A. City	India	7,031,382 3,148,746	1-4-1971
12. Chicago	U.A. City	U.S.A.	6,978,947 3,366,957	1-4-1970

Table 3.9—contd.
Twenty five Largest Cities of the World—contd.

Rank	Name of City	Country	Population	Date to which the population relates	
1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Greater Bombay City	India	5,970,575	1-4-1971	
14.	Seoul	City	Republic of Korea	5,536,377	1-10-1970
15.	SAO Paulo	City	Brazil	5,186,752	1-9-1970(P)
16.	Cairo	City	Egypt	4,961,000	1-7-1970 (E)
17.	Philadelphia	U.A. City	U.S.A.	4,817,914 1,948,609	1-4-1970
18.	Djakarta	City	Indonesia	4,576,009	24-9-1971
19.	Tientsin	City	China	4,280,000	1970 (E)
20.	Rio De Janeiro	City	Brazil	4,252,009	1-9-1970 (P)
21.	Detroit	U.A. City	U.S.A.	4,199,931 1,511,482	1-4-1970
22.	Leníngrad	U.A. City	U.S.S.R.	4,002,000 3,563,000	1-1-1971 (E)
23.	Delhi	U.A. City	India	3,647,023 3,287,883	1-4-1971
24.	Karachi		Pakistan	3,442,000	1-11-1971 (E)
25.	Madrid		Spain	3,146,071	31-12-1970

Note.—(1) U.A.—Urban Agglomeration.

(2) (E)—After the date indicates estimated figures.

(3) (P)—After the date indicates provisional figures.

Source :—United Nations Demographic Year Book—1971.

Table 3.10

List of Towns in Assam, 1971 by their size class

Name of Town	Population in 1971	Population in 1961
1	2	3
CLASS I (100,000 and above)—		
Gauhati urban Agglomeration	200,377	136,239
CLASS II (50,000 to 99,999)—		
Dibrugarh	80,348	58,480
Jorhat urban Agglomeration	70,674	24,953
Nowgong	56,537	38,600
Tinsukia	54,911	28,468
Silchar	52,596	41,062
CLASS III (20,000 to 49,999)—		
Dhubri urban Agglomeration	45,589	28,355
Tezpur	39,870	24,159
Aizal	31,740	14,257
Karimganj	31,618	28,683
Lumding	29,253	23,186
Sibsagar	27,426	15,106
Barpeta	26,479	22,207
Bongaigaon urban Agglomeration	24,950	8,763
Hojai	22,769	12,857
North Lakhimpur	20,094	6,576
CLASS IV (10,000 to 19,999)—		
Golaghat	18,590	14,699
Kokrajhar	17,060	9,489
Barpeta Road	16,987	9,648
Goalpara	16,703	13,692

Table 3.10—contd.

List of Towns in Assam, 1971 by their size class—contd.

Name of Town	Population in 1971	Population in 1961
1	2	3
Hailakandi	16,644	14,132
Digboi.	16,538	18,235
Digboi Oil Town	15,850	16,793
Mariani	15,054	9,235
Sualkuchi	13,773	12,087
Gauripur	12,850	9,791
Bilasipara	12,553	10,025
Nalbari	12,548	9,285
Badarpur	12,537	..
Mankachar	12,349	9,255
Mangaldai	12,150	8,547
Rangapara	11,974	..
Duliajan Oil Town	11,497	..
Dhing	10,778	6,574
Naharkatiya	10,774	8,877
Doom Dooma	10,510	8,192
Kharupatia	10,448	6,906
Dhekiajuli	10,428	6,363
Niz Hazo	10,269	..
Dhipu	10,200	..
CLASS V (5,000 to 9,999)—		
Dergoan	9,972	7,802
Sapatgram	9,879	7,546
Rangia	9,865	4,984

Table 3.10—concl'd.

List of Towns in Assam, 1971 by their size class—concl'd.

Name of Town	Population in 1971	Population in 1961
1	2	3
Tangla	9,572	4,319
Biswanath charali	9,301	..
Maigherita	9,250	..
Bijni	7,999	..
Namrup	7,972	..
Howli	7,781	..
North Gauhati	7,776	7,496
Badarpur Railway town.	7,163	5,885
Abhayapuri	7,030	5,227
Ramkrishnagar	6,657	..
Sarthebari	6,473	5,462
Lungleh	6,019	..
Makum	5,992	..
Sorbhog	5,987	..
Nazira	5,550	4,910
Lala	5,536	4,487
Lakhipur (Goalpara dist.)	5,332	..
Bihpuria	5,256	3,198
Haflong	5,197	3,265
Pathsala	5,021	..
CLASS VI (less than 5,000)—		
Amingoan	4,413	5,533
Palasbari	4,162	3,939
Chabua	3,888	2,533
Tihu	3,244	2,610
Lakhipur (Cachar Dist.)	2,941	2,564
Moranhat	2,524	..
Anguri	2,496	..
Sonari	2,438	..

We have so far classified the towns according to their size of population. But there is another useful way of classifying them according to the main activities of their workers. We are familiar with the name Digboi Oil Town where the main activities centre around the petroleum industry. The functions of a town or the main activities of its workers can be classified into the following categories, Primary Activity, (which includes agriculture, mining, etc.), Industry, Trade and Commerce and Services. If a town has one important function it is called mono-functional town. For instance the main function of Badarpur Railway town relates to railway. Hence it is categorised as a transport town. The towns which show two important functions are called bi-functional towns. Gauhati is a bi-functional town, because, its two most important characteristics are Trade and Commerce and Services. There can be towns where more than two functions are important. In Tinsukia, for instance, transport, trade and commerce and industry are the main activities. Such towns are called multi-functional towns. The list of towns with functional characteristics can be seen at Table 3.11 at the next page. According to functional characteristics there are 24 mono-functional, 29 bi-functional and 21 multi-functional towns in Assam. Some of the important towns are classified as follows. Gauhati city (Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce), Dibrugarh (Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Transport), Nowgong (Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce), Tinsukia (Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Transport), Silchar (Services-*cum*-Trade and Commerce). The towns which are classified as industrial towns are Digboi Oil Town, Duliajan Oil Town, Namrup and Sualkuchi.

Table 3.11
Functional characteristics of Towns of Assam

Name of Town	Functional Category
1	2
1. Abhayapuri	Industry- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
2. Aijal	Primary activities.
3. Amguri	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
4. Amingaon	Transport- <i>cum</i> -Trade & Commerce.
5. Badarpur	Primary activities- <i>cum</i> -trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
6. Badarpur Rly. Town	Transport.
7. Barpeta	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
8. Barpeta Road	Trade and Commerce.
9. Bihpuria	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
10. Bijni	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
11. Bilasipara	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
12. Biswanath Charali	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry- <i>cum</i> -Services.
13. Bongaigaon	Trade and Commerce.
14. Chabua	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
15. Dergaon	Services.
16. Dhekiajuli	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
17. Dhing	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Primary Activities- <i>cum</i> -Services.
18. Dhubri	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
19. Dibrugarh	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Transport.
20. Digboi	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
21. Digboi Oil Town	Industry.
22. Diphu	Services.

Table 3.11—contd.

Functional characteristics of Towns of Assam—contd.

Name of Town	Functional Category
1	2
23. Doom Dooma	Trade and Commerce.
24. Duliajan Oil Town	Industry.
25. Gauhati	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
26. Gauripur	Industry- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce <i>cum</i> -Services.
27. Goalpara	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
28. Golaghat	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
29. Haflong	Services.
30. Hailakandi	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
31. Hojai	Trade and Commerce.
32. Howli	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities.
33. Jorhat	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
34. Kamakhya	Services.
35. Karimganj	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
36. Kharupatia	Trade and Commerce.
37. Kokrajhar	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce <i>cum</i> -Industry.
38. Lakhimpur (Cachar)	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities.
39. Lakhimpur (Goalpara)	Primary activities- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
40. Lala	Primary activities.
41. Lumding	Transport. ¹
42. Lungleh	Primary activities.
43. Makum	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry <i>cum</i> -Transport.
44. Mangaldai	Services- <i>cum</i> -Industry- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.

Table 3.11—concl'd.
Functional characteristics of Towns of Assam—concl'd.

Name of Town	Functional Category
1	2
45. Mankachar	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities.
46. Margherita	Industry- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
47. Mariani	Transport- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
48. Moranhat	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry
49. Naharkatiya	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities.
50. Nalbari	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Service.
51. Namrup	Industry.
52. Nazira	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
53. New Bongaigaon Railway Colony	Transport.
54. Niz Hajo	Primary activities- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
55. North Gauhati	Services- <i>cum</i> -Industry- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities.
56. North Lakhimpur	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
57. Nowgong	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services.
58. Palasbari	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
59. Pandu	Transport.
60. Pathsala	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities.
61. Ramkrishnagar	Primary activities.
62. Rangapara	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Transport.
63. Rangia	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Services- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
64. Sapatgram	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
65. Sarthabari	Primary activities.
66. Sibsagar	Industry- <i>cum</i> -Services.
67. Silchar	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce.
68. Sonari	Trade and Commerce.
69. Sorbhog	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Primary activities- <i>cum</i> -Services.
70. Sualkuchi	Industry.
71. Tangla	Trade and Commerce.
72. Tezpur	Services- <i>cum</i> -Trade and Commerce
73. Tihu	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry.
74. Tinsukia	Trade and Commerce- <i>cum</i> -Industry- <i>cum</i> -Transport.

We may conclude by having a look at the growth of the most important urban centre and only city of the State, Gauhati. Gauhati is an ancient town. Its ancient name was Pragjyotishpur. The first historical notice of the town is that by Hiouen Tsang who

visited it about 640 A.D. It is not known when the town changed its name to Gauhati but at the time it was under the Ahoms it was already known as Gauhati or Goahawtee or place dotted with arecanut trees. In the censuses upto 1901 Gauhati was shown as including North Gauhati also. In 1901 the population of Gauhati excluding North Gauhati was recorded as 11,661. As it is the year 1901 indicated an increase in the population of Gauhati. This increase was mainly ascribed to completion of water works in 1887 and availability of wholesome drinking water and construction of railway line linking Gauhati with the rest of India.

The growth in Gauhati's population has since 1901 been steady. The population increased from 11,661 to 12,481 in 1911 ; 16,480 in 1921 ; 21,797 in 1931 ; 29,598 in 1941 and 43,615 in 1951. The year 1961 saw a phenomenal spurt in the population which rose to 100,707. This gave Gauhati the status of a city for the first time in 1961. The percentage increase in population during the decade was 131 per cent. This was due to inclusion of new areas in the municipality, establishment of industries in and around Gauhati and increase in government offices, educational institutions and trade and commerce. The population of Gauhati city in 1971 is 123,783 which shows an increase of 23 per cent during the last ten years. This is one of the lowest growth rates among the cities in India. This seems to be due to the fact that a large number of people settled in the areas contiguous to the city but outside the municipal limits.. In the 1971 census, however, Gauhati city alongwith the surrounding urban areas has been treated as an urban agglomeration. Gauhati urban agglomeration which includes besides Gauhati city the two towns of Kamakhya and Pandu and areas like New Gauhati Railway Colony, Refinery Colony, Noonmati, Dispur, Maligaon and Gauhati University has a population of 200,377. The population of Gauhati Urban Agglomeration had a growth rate of 47 per cent during the last decade.

**ARE THE NUMBER OF
MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?
HOW OLD ARE WE ?**

The age-sex composition, that is, the proportion of men and women and the proportion of persons in different age-groups are important subjects in population studies. The age-sex composition of a population has great influence on the capacity for growth of the population. For example, in a population that has an extraordinarily high share of members aged over 50 we would expect low birth rates and high death rates and slow growth. Similarly a very high preponderance of one sex would tend to lead to a lowered fertility and slower growth. Such imbalances also affect the social and economic life of the population. For instance, where a war has removed a large proportion of the males, leaving large numbers of adult women with no eligible mates, normal family life is impossible for a large proportion of the adults and this leads to a good deal of social evils.

The term which is used in population studies to indicate the proportion between men and women is sex ratio. In some countries it is defined as the number of males per 100 females. But in Indian censuses it is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. A high sex ratio will mean an excess of females over

males in a population and a low sex ratio will indicate a shortage of female population and predominance of males. If the males and females are balanced in number the sex ratio would be one thousand indicating that for every 1,000 men there are 1,000 women. If the males exceed females, the sex ratio will be less than 1,000 while if the females exceed males the sex ratio will be greater than 1,000.

Though ideally the proportion of men and women should be balanced, in practice it is never so. There are several reasons for such inequality in proportion between the sexes. The most important one relates to the birth and death rate. It has been observed that more male babies are born than female ones ; but after birth the male babies die in larger numbers than the female one. This by itself is likely to result in a balanced proportion of sexes. But we have to reckon with the death rates at higher ages also. In fact, it is because the death rates in higher ages differ between males and females that the proportion between the sexes becomes unbalanced. In our own country women in their child-bearing ages die in comparatively larger numbers than men of the same age group owing to causes like frequent child-bearing, poor medical facilities and so on. This affects the proportion between men and women at higher ages. Another important factor which influences the sex ratio is migration. As we know, migration can be from the villages to the towns, between states or between countries. It is common experience that in all types of migration generally more men move than women. For instance, talking about migration from rural areas to the urban areas, it is the men who first move into the towns and cities usually in search of employment. They leave behind their families. Thus migration adds to the total male population of the urban areas. Similarly, such migration reduces the male population of the rural areas. Sometimes the number of young men becomes suddenly reduced owing

to heavy loss in wars which affects the sex balance. The Second World War caused a shortage of males in some of the European countries and as a result the sex-ratio in those countries became very high. The imbalance in the proportion between the sexes is visible all over the world. Males outnumber females in most of the Asian countries. The Arab countries of Africa also reveal the same excess of males. Australia, Canada and New Zealand also belong to the male-dominated category. On the other hand several countries of Europe and the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have an excess of females over males.

A look at the sex-ratios of India in the past decades shows that our country suffers from a deficiency of females and that this deficiency has been steadily increasing over the decades. Since the turn of the century every census has recorded a decline in the sex-ratio of our country. Thus the sex-ratio which was 972 in 1901 steadily declined through the decades to fall to the level of 930 in 1971. The decline is comparatively more pronounced during the decade 1961-71. Table 4.1 gives the figures of sex-ratio for the country from 1901 to 1971.

Table 4.1
Sex-Ratio in India and Assam, 1901-1971

Year	Sex Ratio in	
	India	Assam
1	2	3
1901	972	923
1911	964	919
1921	955	900
1931	950	879
1941	945	879
1951	946	871
1961	941	872
1971	930	897

This imbalance between the sexes is even more marked in the state of Assam. The sex-ratio in Assam according to 1971 Census is 897 which is less than the all India figure of 930. Figures of sex-ratio in the past decades reveal that in Assam also there is a declining trend in the sex-ratio. One important reason for the sex-ratio being low in Assam is that Assam has been receiving a regular flow of migrants. As we have discussed earlier migration tends to have the effect of lowering the sex-ratio. The sex-ratio in the state was 923 in 1901 which steadily declined through the decades to the level of 872 in 1961. During the last decade, however, interestingly enough the sex-ratio increased substantially from 872 in 1961 to 897 in 1971. This is for the first time in the century that a substantial rise has taken place in the sex-ratio. The relevant figures are available at table 4.1 at the previous page.

In case of the other states of the Indian Union also we notice the same familiar occurrence of scarcity of women in proportion to men. The sole exception is Kerala which is the only state having an excess of females over males. Its sex-ratio in 1971 is 1016 which is naturally the highest among all the states. At the bottom is Punjab with the lowest sex-ratio of 865. But the degree of shortage of females is not uniform in all the states. The states showing a sex-ratio of 950 and above are Orissa (988), Manipur (980), Tamil Nadu (978), Andhra Pradesh (977), Himachal Pradesh (958), Mysore (957) and Bihar (954). Among the states with very low sex-ratios are Punjab (865), Haryana (867), Nagaland (871), Jammu & Kashmir (878) and Uttar Pradesh (879). In general the states of Southern India have higher sex-ratios than those of Northern or North-Eastern India. Table 4.2 at page 63 gives the sex-ratios of the states of India.

Table 4.2
Sex-Ratio in the States, 1971

Country/State	Sex Ratio in 1971
1	2
INDIA	930
Andhra Pradesh	977
Assam*	897
Bihar	954
Gujarat	934
Haryana	867
Himachal Pradesh	958
Jammu and Kashmir	878
Kerala	1,016
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	930
Manipur	980
Meghalaya	942
Mysore	957
Nagaland	871
Orissa	988
Punjab	865
Rajasthan	911
Sikkim	863
Tamil Nadu	978
Tripura	943
Uttar Pradesh	879
West Bengal	891

Source : Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. Paper 2 of 1972.

*Includes Mizo District now Constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Mizo district has the highest and North Cachar Hills the lowest sex-ratio among the districts of Assam. Their figures are 946 and 841 respectively. Compared to the state figure, four districts, Goalpara, Nowgong, Cachar and Mizo district have higher sex-ratios and the remaining six districts have lower sex-ratios. During the last decade all the plains districts have recorded increase in the proportion of females while in the two out of three hill districts the sex-ratio has declined. The most notable decline has been in Mizo district which changed from a female surplus district to a male surplus one. The sex-ratios of the districts of Assam are given in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Sex-Ratio in the districts, 1961 and 1971

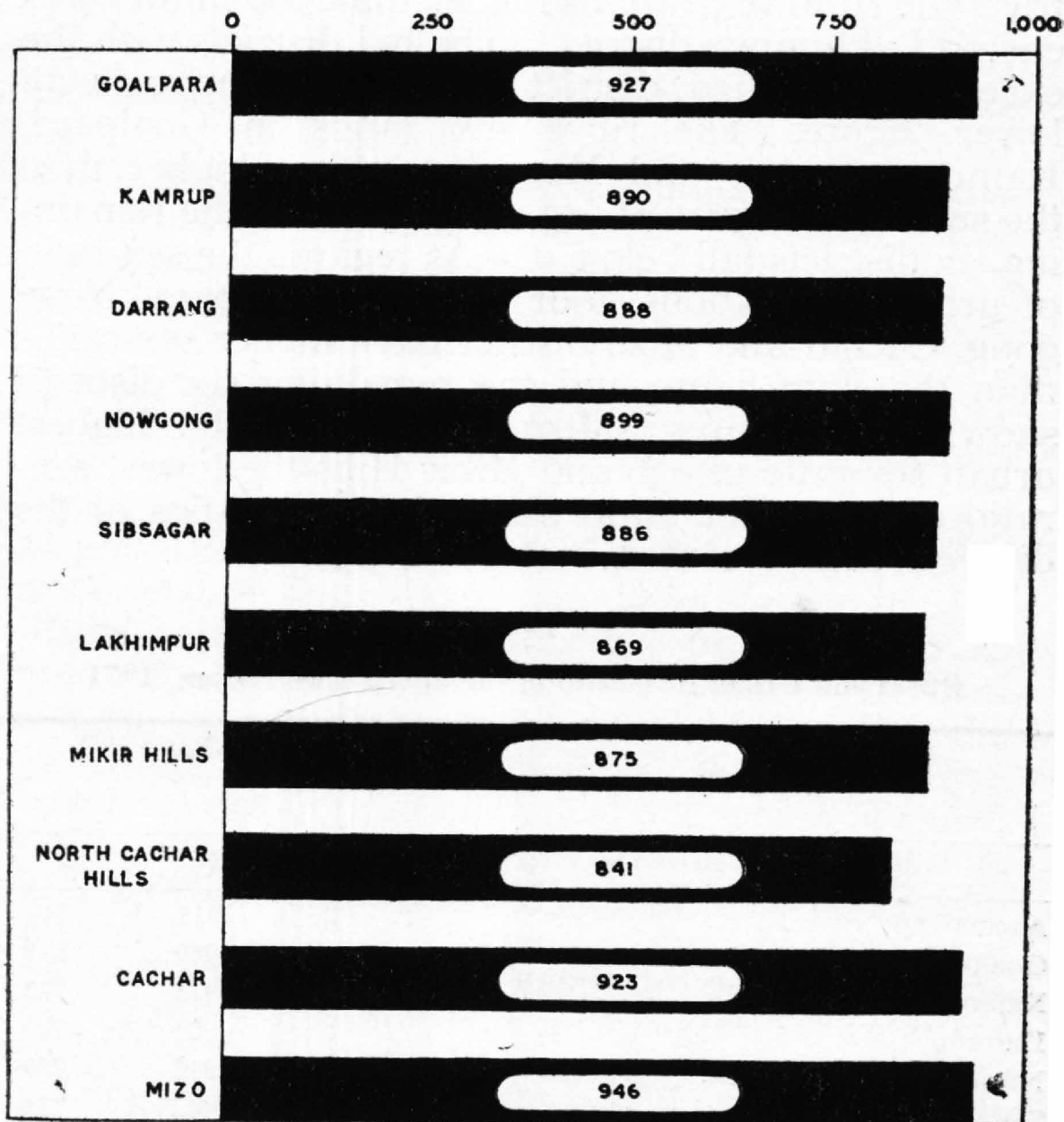
Name of District 1	Sex Ratio	
	1971 2	1961 3
Goalpara	927	900
Kamrup	890	859
Darrang	888	856
Nowgong	899	875
Sibsagar	886	865
Lakhimpur	869	831
Mikir Hills	875	862
North Cachar Hills	841	867
Cachar	923	908
Mizo	946	1,009

If we consider the sex-ratios of urban and rural part of the population separately we find that the disparity between the sexes narrows down to some extent in rural population but widens considerably in the urban areas.. As against the general sex-ratio of 897 for Assam the rural sex-ratio rises to 913 while the urban sex-ratio slumps to 749. As we have indicated earlier there is migration from rural to urban

ASSAM

DISTRICTWISE SEX RATIO, 1971

(FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)



areas and because the migrants include more men than women the sex-ratio of the urban areas is usually lower than the rural areas. We notice this difference not only at the state level but also at the district level. The highest sex-ratio (947) in rural population is found in Mizo district and the next highest (939) in Goalpara district. North Cachar Hills district shows the lowest rural sex-ratio of 853. In the plains districts the rural sex-ratio is higher than 900 in all cases except Lakhimpur district. The hill districts with the exception of Mizo district reveal a comparatively lower figure. The rural sex ratios in Goalpara, Kamrup, Cachar and Mizo district are higher than the state rural figure of 913, while those in the remaining six districts fall below it. As regards the sex-ratio of urban populations, four districts, Goalpara, Nowgong, Cachar and Mizo district have higher sex-ratios than the state figure and the remaining six districts show lower figures. Mizo district has the highest urban sex-ratio of 936 and Mikir Hills the lowest sex-ratio of 563. The rural and urban sex-ratios of the districts are presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Rural and Urban Sex-ratio in the districts of Assam, 1971

State/District	Sex-Ratio 1971	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Assam	913	749
Goalpara	939	801
Kamrup	915	723
Darrang	901	709
Nowgong	911	759
Sibsagar	902	724
Lakhimpur	894	702
Mikir Hills	885	563
North Cachar Hills	853	683
Cachar	927	874
Mizo	947	936

A look at the proportion of men and women in the towns show that in most of the important towns the sex-ratio is lower than the general sex-ratio of 749 for all urban population. Gauhati, the only city of Assam has only 638 women per 1000 men. This is one of the lowest sex-ratios among the cities of India. The sex-ratios of other comparatively larger towns are Dibrugarh (719), Tinsukia (648), Nowgong (706), Jorhat (649), Tezpur (694) and Silchar (852). The highest sex-ratio of 977 among the towns is observed at Ramkrishnanagar town of Cachar and the next highest (954) at Aijal town. The other towns having sex-ratio higher than 900 are Sualkuchi (940), Lala (931), Niz-Hajo (916) and Mankachar (902). The lowest sex-ratio of 563 is observed in Diphu town of Mikir Hills district.

Age Composition

Age composition is most conveniently studied in the form of a percentage distribution in which the total population of all ages is equal to 100 per cent and the relative share of the population falling in each group is expressed as a percentage of the total. In population studies usually the population is divided into three broad age-groups, 0-14 which is called the school-going age group, 15-59 which is known as the working age group and 60 and above which is called the old age group. In the developing countries like India more than 40 per cent of population is comprised of children under 15 years of age, whereas in the industrialised nations only slightly more than one fourth of the population falls in this group. In India 0-14 age group forms 42 per cent of the total population. The industrialised nations have substantially more persons in the working age and old age groups. In our country we have about 6 per cent of our people in the old age group whereas in industrialised countries like England and France this proportion is as high as 19 per cent. As regards the working age

group of 15-59, in more advanced countries the proportion of people in this group is 60 per cent and above while in the developing countries it is 55 per cent or even less. The proportion of persons in the working age group in our country is 52 per cent according to the 1971 census. Table 4.5 and 4.6 present the relevant figures for India, a few other countries and the districts of Assam.

Table 4.5
Population by age group in some countries

Name of country and year	Population in the age group of		
	0—14 years	15—59 years	60 years and above
1	2	3	4
United Kingdom 1970	11,579,500	28,243,500	9,165,000
(England and Wales)	(23.64)	(57.65)	(18.71)
France 1968	11,790,950	28,529,568	9,334,028
	(23.74)	(57.46)	(18.80)
Sweden 1970	1,681,881	4,807,100	1,587,922
	(20.82)	(59.52)	(19.66)
U S A 1970	57,900,052	117,629,588	28,682,286
	(28.49)	(57.39)	(14.12)
Mexico 1970	22,361,425	23,301,781	2,718,341
	(46.22)	(48.16)	(5.62)
Canada 1971	6,401,400	12,793,700	2,485,900
	(29.52)	(59.01)	(11.47)
Australia 1970	3,619,917	7,394,061	1,537,729
	(28.84)	(58.91)	(12.25)
New Zealand 1969	901,660	1,559,340	347,590
	(32.10)	(55.52)	(12.38)
Japan 1970	24,751,300	67,566,200	11,038,200
	(23.95)	(65.38)	(10.67)
Pakistan* 1961	40,178,518	44,717,335	5,386,821
	(44.50)	(49.53)	(5.97)
Philippines 1968	16,805,000	17,592,000	1,486,000
	(46.83)	(49.03)	(4.14)
U A.R. 1960	11,109,748	13,296,320	1,578,033
	(42.76)	(51.17)	(6.07)
U S S.R. 1970	74,710,000	138,227,000	28,514,000
	(30.91)	(57.18)	(11.80)
Ghana 1960	2,996,506	3,398,793	331,516
	(44.54)	(50.53)	(4.93)
India 1971	230,334,822	285,008,835	32,699,731
	(42.01)	(51.99)	(5.97)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population.)

*Includes the population constituting Bangladesh

Source : United Nations Demographic Year Book—1970 and 1971.

Table 4.6
Population by Age-Group in the districts of Assam, 1971
Population in age-group, 1971

State/District	0—14 years			15—59 years			60 years and above			Age not stated	
	Population	Percentage to total population		Population	Percentage to total population		Population	Percentage to total population		Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Assam . . .	7,010,216	46.87	7,239,128	48.40	705,650	4.72	2,548	0.01			
Goalpara . . .	1,093,212	49.13	1,020,358	45.86	111,430	5.01	103	N			
Kamrup . . .	1,365,663	47.85	1,353,956	47.44	134,112	4.70	452	0.01			
Darrang . . .	823,805	47.45	837,447	48.24	74,849	4.31	87	N			
Nowgong . . .	800,937	47.65	792,553	47.15	87,125	5.18	280	0.02			
Sibsagar . . .	839,346	45.68	923,523	50.26	74,313	4.05	207	0.01			
Lakhimpur . . .	981,701	46.25	1,055,342	49.71	84,649	3.99	1,027	0.05			
Mikir Hills . . .	173,773	45.81	187,409	49.41	18,085	4.77	43	0.01			
North Cachar Hills	32,081	42.19	40,470	53.22	3,494	4.59	2	N			
Cachar . . .	755,928	44.12	856,629	50.00	100,500	5.87	261	0.01			
Mizo . . .	143,770	43.25	171,441	51.58	17,093	5.14	86	0.03			

'N' means negligible.

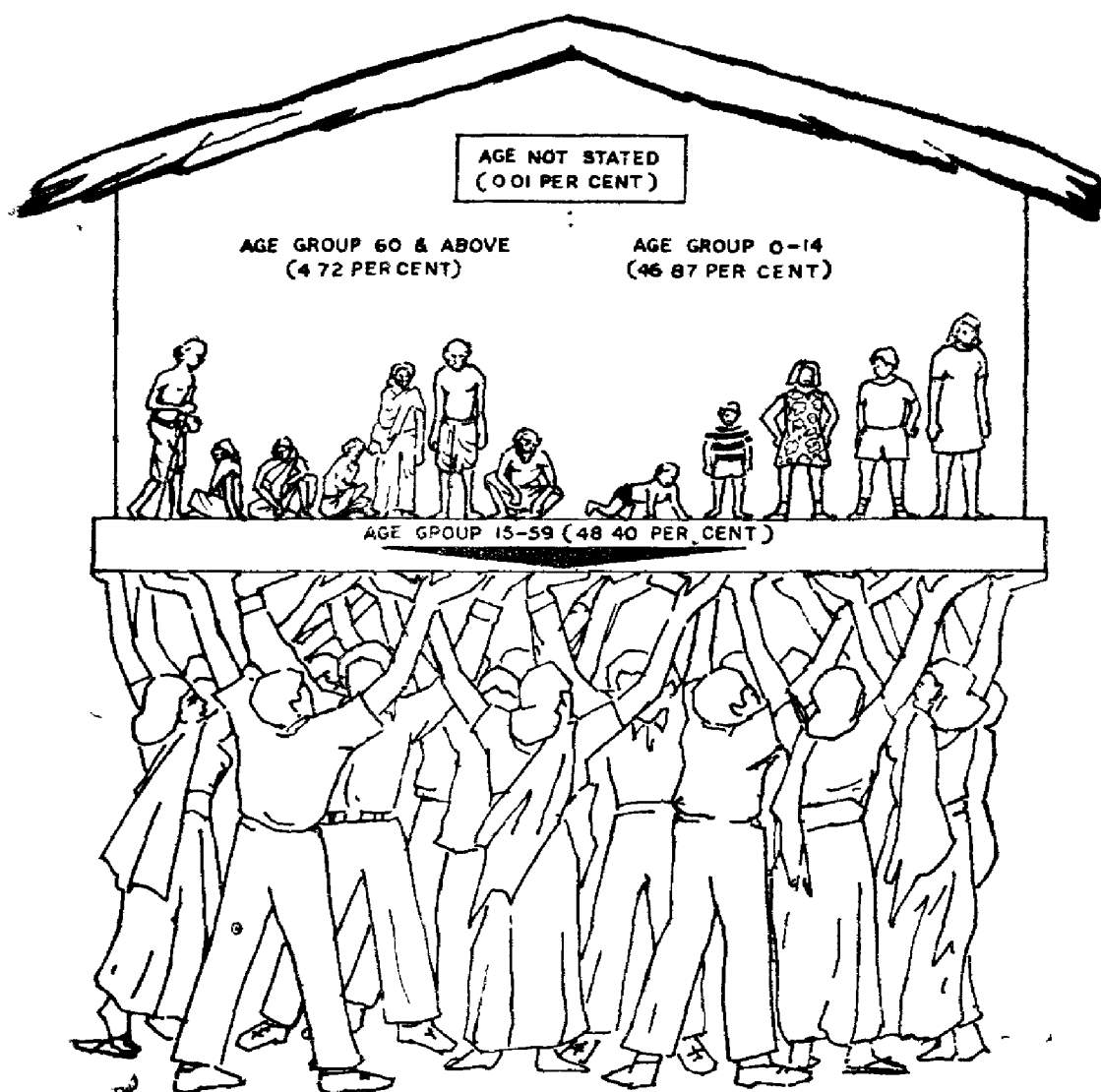
While the persons in the age-group 15-59 are considered to be capable of working, those in the age-group 0-14 and 60 and above are considered dependents on the working population. The relationship between these dependent age-groups and the working age-group is called the Dependency Ratio. This ratio is calculated as follows:—

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age group 1—14 \& 60+}}{\text{Population in age group 15—59}} \times 100$$

This ratio, therefore, indicates the number of dependents per 100 persons in the working age group.

The Dependency Ratio for India is 92 and for Assam 107. In other words for every 100 persons who can work and produce there is roughly an equal number of old persons and children who cannot work but depend on them. Thus our working population has to carry a heavy burden. In fact the actual burden is even heavier because the entire population who is capable of working do not find employment in our country. The very high dependency ratio in India and our state is mainly due to the high proportion of young people of the age group 0-14 in the population. As we have already seen nearly 42 per cent of our population is below 15. This high proportion of young in our population is the result of high birth rates in our country. A large number of dependents on a comparatively small number of workers as in our country is an obstacle to economic development. This is because our workers have to spend a substantial part of their income on maintaining the aged and the children and cannot therefore, save enough to invest in the development programmes of the country. Such high dependency ratio is typical in all the poor developing countries of the world. By contrast the developed nations have a lighter dependency ratio which is favourable for economic development. For instance the dependency ratio in Japan, West

DEPENDENCY RATIO, ASSAM, 1971



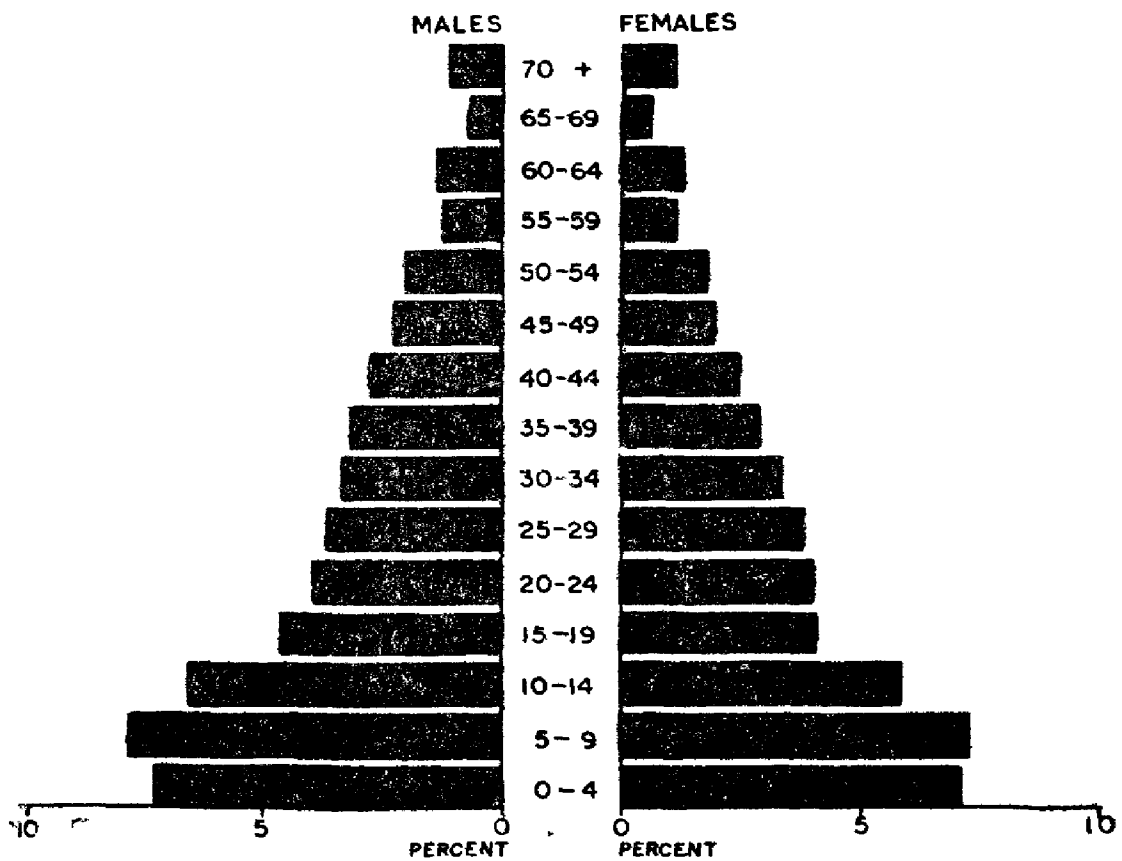
Germany and England are 55, 62 and 67 respectively whereas in our country it is 92.

There is a very convenient way of studying the sex and age composition of a population through pictorial representation. The representation is known as age pyramid. For constructing an age pyramid, first the total population of a country is divided into a number of age groups. Usually, the age groups are of five year intervals. But one year interval age groups are also used. Each age group is represented by a horizontal bar. The male population is represented on the left side and the female population on the right side. These bars are long at base because they represent the young age groups. The bars grow smaller as the age groups become higher. Thus, the whole picture looks like a pyramidal structure. The purpose of the age pyramid is to see at a glance the age and sex composition of a population. Since the age pyramids in every country are drawn in a standard manner, such pyramids help easier comparison of the populations of various countries.

In the following pages are the age pyramids of India, Assam and a few other countries. As can be noticed, the age pyramids of India as well as Assam have large bases which taper off towards the top. This shows a large young population. The age pyramid of the developing countries are usually of this shape. For instance, the shape of the age pyramid of Mexico which is a developing country is similar to that of India. But in developed countries, the bases are much shorter, because, the proportion of young population in such countries is comparatively smaller. This difference in the shapes of age pyramids of developing and developed countries is due to the fact that both birth and death rates are much lower in the developed countries compared to the developing ones. Table 4.7 gives the population by 5 yearly age groups for India and Assam.

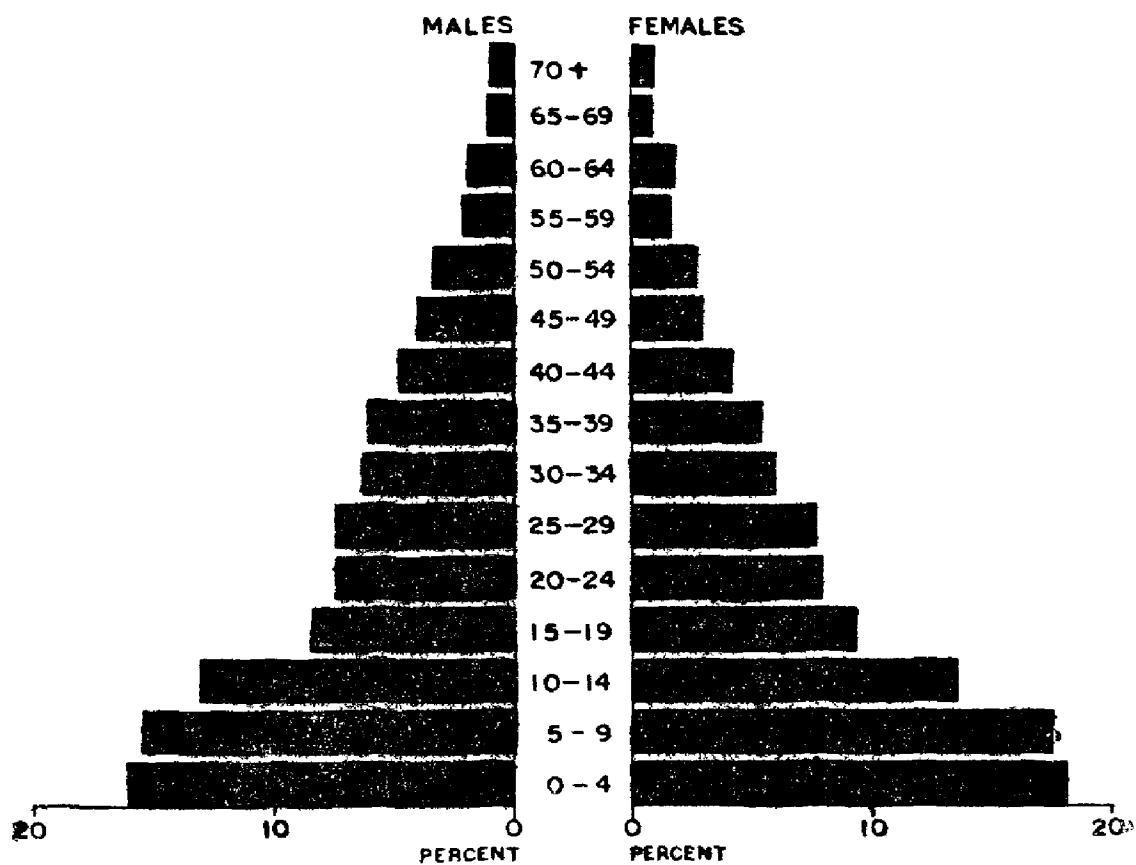
AGE PYRAMID

INDIA, 1971

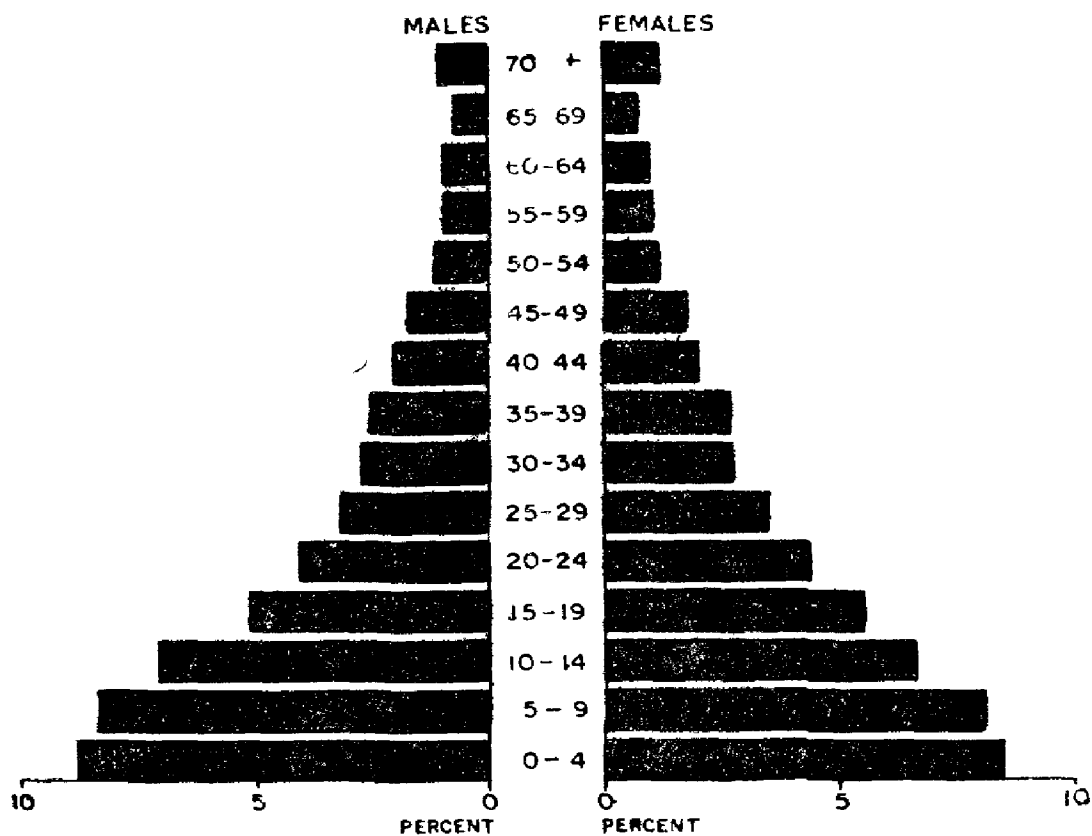


AGE PYRAMID

ASSAM, 1971

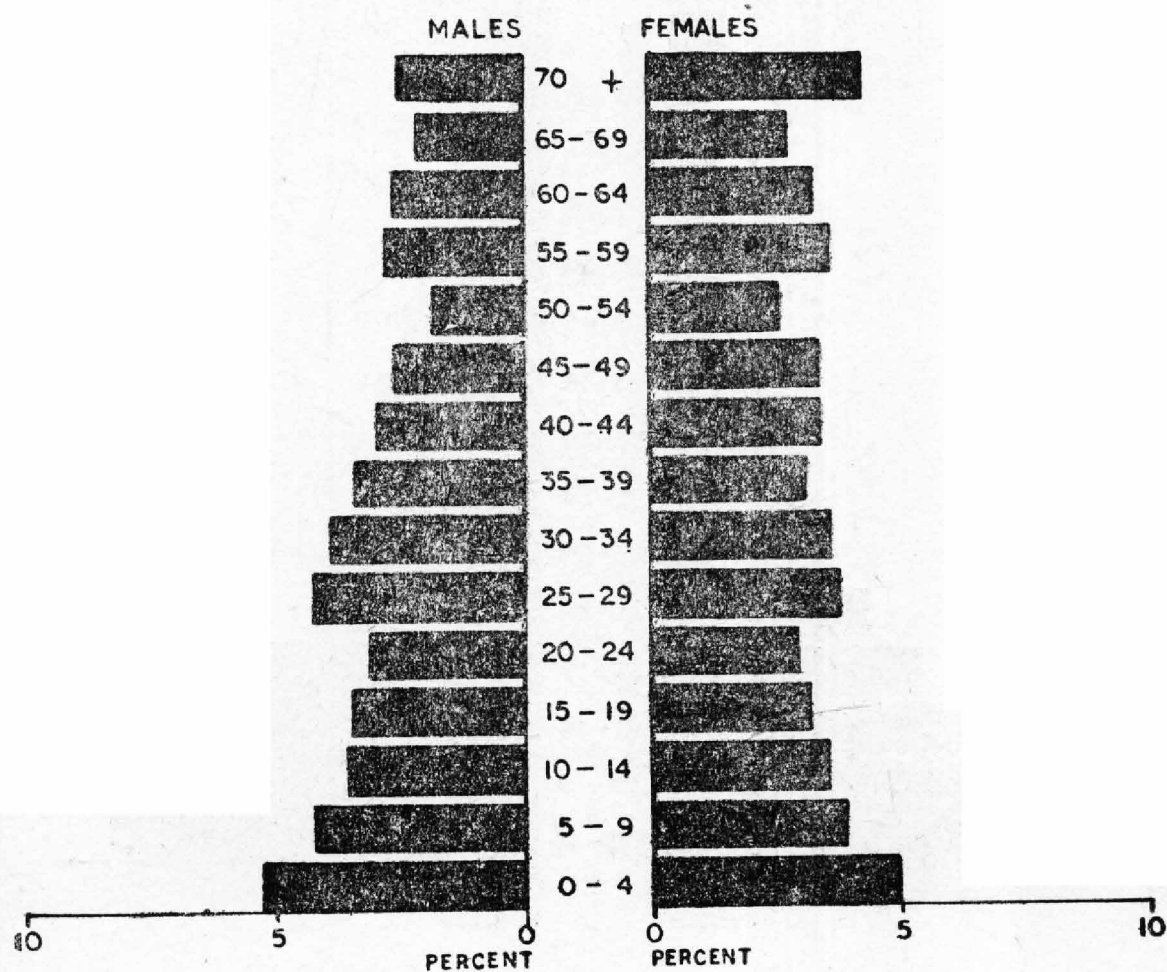


AGE PYRAMID MEXICO, 1970



AGE PYRAMID

WEST GERMANY, 1968



AGE PYRAMID **SWEDEN, 1969**

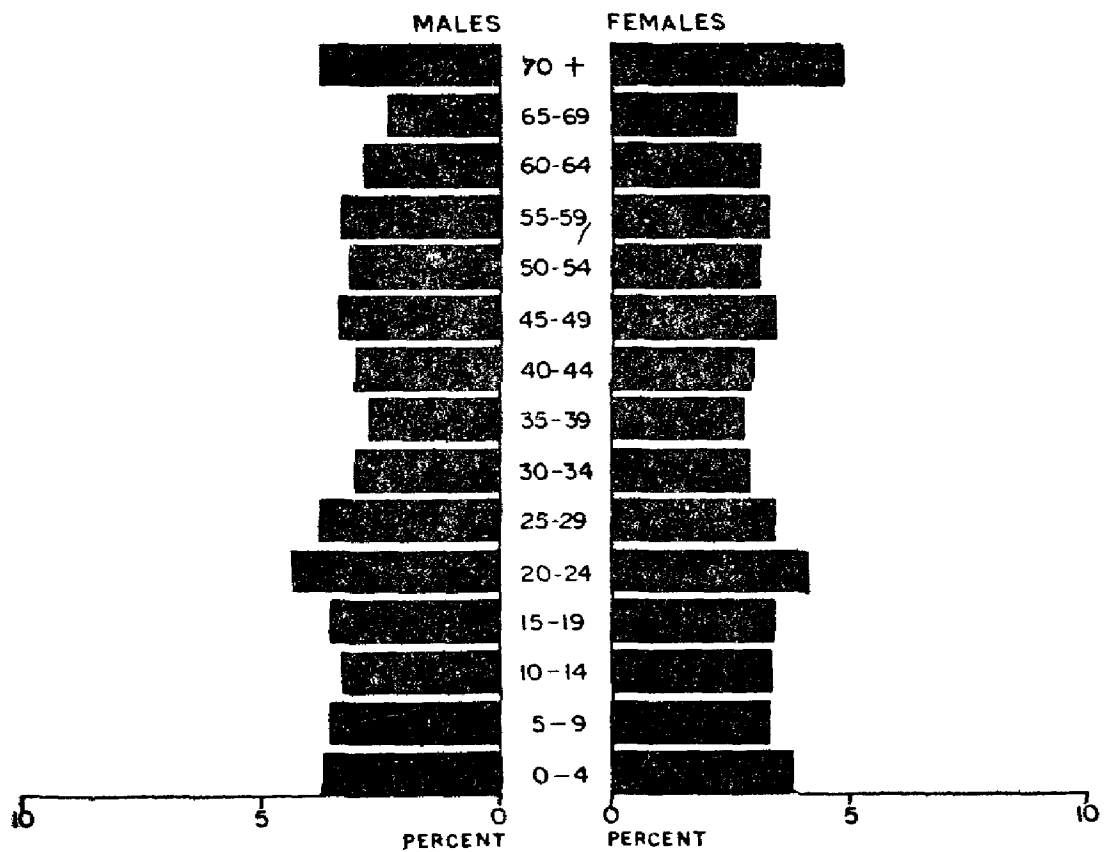


Table 4.7
Population by five Yearly age-groups for India and Assam for 1971

Age Group								India*	Assam†
1								2	3
All—Ages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	548,159,652	14,957,542
0—4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79,556,563	2,543,997
5—9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82,004,552	2,481,783
10—14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68,773,707	1,984,436
15—19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47,468,232	1,273,143
20—24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43,101,354	1,134,500
25—29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,820,450	1,132,965
30—34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36,183,676	914,158
35—39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,903,043	858,163
40—44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28,287,303	663,968
45—49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,885,464	520,985
50—54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,526,459	454,817
55—59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,832,854	286,429
60—64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,375,691	286,779
65—69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,994,356	141,740
70 + Above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,329,684	277,131
Age not stated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116,264	2,548

*Provisional figures.

†The figures furnished above for Assam are final.

5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

While in the developed countries of the world almost every person is literate or educated, in the developing countries like ours many people cannot even read and write. Our country is however, making great effort for spread of literacy and education among our people. The census data on literacy and education give us a good picture of the progress made in this field. It is necessary to make a distinction between literacy and education. A literate person is defined in the last census as "a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language". A person who can only read but cannot write is not considered literate. The simple test for ascertaining if a person was literate according to the definition was to ask him to read and write a simple letter in any

language. Children upto 4 were treated as illiterate even if the child was attending school and had picked up reading and writing. Education on the other hand implies a stage higher than literacy. The level of education of a person will refer for instance to the stage attained in school or college or university. In this chapter, however, we shall discuss only the data on literacy.

We can find out the extent of literacy in a population from the proportion of literates to the total population. This is known as the General Literacy Rate. The rate of literacy is also calculated by excluding the children upto 4 from consideration. Such rate is called Effective Literacy Rate to which we shall refer at the end of this chapter. The general literacy rate or the proportion of literates to the total population in India according to the 1971 census is 29.5 per cent. This means that only three persons in every ten of our country are literate and the remaining seven are illiterate. The proportion of literates in our state is slightly lower. It is 28.7 per cent. Assam occupies the twelfth rank among the states so far as general literacy rate is concerned. There are several states having higher literacy rates than the national figure. But barring Kerala, the highest level attained by any state does not exceed 39.46 per cent. Kerala which is the most literate state in our country has a figure of 60 per cent which is well ahead of the figures of other states. The states having a general literacy rate of 30 per cent or above are Tamil Nadu (39 per cent), Maharashtra (39 per cent), Gujarat (36 per cent), Punjab (34 per cent), West Bengal (33 per cent), Manipur (33 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (32 per cent), Mysore (32 per cent) and Tripura (31 per cent). Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan are the most backward states so far as literacy is concerned. Their figures are 18.6 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Table 5.1 at the following page presents the general literacy rates in the state of India.

Table 5.1
Percentage of literates in the States 1971

Rank in literacy rate	Country/State	Percentage of literates to total population (including popu- lation in age group (0—4)
1	2	3
	India	29 45
1	Kerala	60 42
2	Tamil Nadu	39 46
3	Maharashtra	39.18
4	Gujarat	35 79
5	Punjab	33 67
6	West Bengal	33 20
7	Manipur	32 91
8	Himachal Pradesh	31 96
9	Mysore	31 52
10	Tripura	30 98
11	Meghalaya	29 49
12	Assam*	28 72
13	Nagaland	27 40
14	Haryana	26 89
15	Orissa	26 18
16	Andhra Pradesh	24 57
17	Madhya Pradesh	22 14
18	Uttar Pradesh	21 70
19	Bihar	19 94
20	Rajasthan	19 07
21	Jammu and Kashmir	18 58
22	Sikkim	17 74

*Includes Mizo District now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Source : Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India Pocket Book of Population Statistics, 1972.

The growth rate of literacy during the decade 1961-71 is 23 per cent for the country. The percentage increase of the figure of general literacy rate of 1971 over that of 1961 is the growth rate of literacy for the last decade. Some of the states have made fairly quick progress in literacy. For example, Jammu and Kashmir had a growth rate of literacy of 68 per cent, Nagaland 53 per cent, Tripura 53 per cent, Himachal Pradesh 50 per cent and Haryana 35 per cent. It is sad to note that literacy in Assam has made little progress during the last ten years. It is in our state that the growth (4.9 per cent only) has been the lowest in the country. It is true that there has been an increase of literate persons of the order of about 13 lakh persons during the last decade but it could not make any impact on the proportion of literate persons to the total population which has increased only marginally from 27.4 per cent in 1961 to 28.7 per cent in 1971. The growth rates of literacy of the states are presented in the table 5.2.

Table 5.2
Growth of literacy in the States 1951-71

Country/State	Rate of growth of literacy (per cent)		
	1951-61	1961-71	1951-71
1	2	3	4
India	44.09	22.65	76.72
Andhra Pradesh	61.76	15.95	87.56
Assam*	N.A.	4.86	N.A.
Bihar	50.82	8.37	63.44
Gujarat	31.82	17.54	54.94
Haryana	N.A.	34.92	N.A.
Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	50.33	N.A.
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	68.45	N.A.

Table 5.2—contd.

Growth of literacy in the State 1951-71—contd.

Country/State	Rate of growth of literacy (per cent)		
	1951-61	1961-71	1951-71
1	2	3	4
Kerala	15.11	28.96	48.45
Madhya Pradesh	74.80	29.25	125.92
Maharashtra	42.68	31.39	87.46
Manipur	N A.	8.19	N A.
Meghalaya	N A.	9.59	N A.
Mysore	31.61	24.00	63.32
Nagaland	N A.	52.99	N A.
Orissa	37.09	20.87	65.70
Punjab	N A.	25.92	N A.
Rajasthan	70.90	25.38	114.27
Tamil Nadu	51.01	25.63	89.71
Tripura	N A.	53.06	N A.
Uttar Pradesh	63.33	23.02	100.93
West Bengal	22.00	13.39	38.33

N A —Not available

*Includes Mizo district which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

Source : 1. Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India—Paper 1 of 1971—Supplement Provisional Population Tables for 1961 Literacy rates of the States and Pocket Book of Population Statistics 1972 for 1971 literacy rates for all the states and for 1951, 1961 and 1971 literacy rates of India.

Our menfolk are much more literate than the womenfolk. 37 per cent of the males are literate as against only 19 per cent among the females. The actual numbers of male and female literates are 29 lakhs and 14 lakhs respectively. Thus out of every ten men four are literate. But out of every ten women only two are literate. If we look at the growth of literacy during the decade 1961-71 we notice that

the literacy rate among males has declined from 37.7 per cent to 37.2 per cent during this decade. The proportion of literates among women has increased from 15.6 per cent to 19.3 per cent in the same period.

It will be interesting to find out how many can read and write among our children and adults separately. We may take the children of 5 to 14 as the school going age group and the persons above 15 as the adults. We find that only 33 per cent of our children of school going age can read and write. Among the adults 67 per cent are literate. Ten years back the figures were 36 per cent for school going age group and 64 per cent for the adults. This shows that during the last decade although literacy has gone up slightly among the adults, it has declined in the young age group.

If we examine the literacy among the rural and urban population separately we notice that there is a wide gulf in literacy between the two sections of population. While in the urban areas every six persons out of ten are literate, in the villages only three persons out of every ten are literate. If we further break up these populations into males and females we find that 34 per cent of the rural males are literate as against only 16.5 per cent among the rural females. In the urban areas, however, the men and women are much more literate. The urban males have a general literacy rate of 65 per cent and the females 51 per cent.

We may also have a look at the literacy in some of our towns. Aijal has the highest percentage (73 per cent) of literate persons among all the towns of Assam closely followed by Lungleh (71 per cent). Both these two towns are located in Mizo district. If we exclude Mizo district from our consideration the town to top the list is Karimganj (69 per cent) followed by Silchar (67 per cent). Both these towns are in

Cachar district. The proportion of literate persons in some of our important towns are Jorhat (65 per cent) Haflong (65 per cent), Gauhati (65 per cent), Digboi Oil Town (64 per cent), Diphu (62 per cent), Sibsagar (62 per cent), Dibrugarh (61 per cent), Tezpur (61 per cent), Dhubri (52 per cent), Nowgong (58 per cent) Tinsukia (59 per cent) and North Lakhimpur (60 per cent). The least literate town of Assam is Niz Hajo of Kamrup (34 per cent). The literacy rates of the towns are given in table 5.3.

Table 5.3

**Percentage of literate persons in the towns of Assam 1971
(including Population in 0—4 age group)**

Name of District/Town		Literacy rate
1		2
<i>Goalpara District</i>		
1. Kokrajhar M		54.14
2. Bijnr Town		54.71
3. Sapatgram T C		48.45
4. Bilasipara T C.		44.32
<i>Dhubri Urban Agglomeration</i>		52.40
5. Dhubri M		52.37
6. Gauripur T C.		44.05
7. Mankachar Town		34.94
<i>Bongaigaon Urban Agglomeration</i>		55.43
8. Bongaigaon T C.		58.70
9. New Bongaigaon Railway Colony		51.31
10. Abhayapuri T.C.		58.04
11. Lakhimpur Town		42.52
12. Goalpara M		57.27

Table 5.3—contd.

Percentage of literate persons in the towns of Assam, 1971
(including Population in 0—4 age group)—contd.

Name of District/Town										Literacy rate
1										2
<i>Kamrup District :</i>										
1.	Barpeta Road T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.73
2.	Sorbhog T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.68
3.	Pathsala T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55.19
4.	Barpeta M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.95
5.	Sarthebari T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59.23
6.	Howli Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41.46
7.	Tihu T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53.24
8.	Naibari M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54.37
9.	Rangia M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48.01
10.	Sualkuchi Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52.94
11.	Niz Hajo Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34.31
12.	Palasbari M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46.16
13.	Kamakhya T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62.94
14.	Pandu Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.64
15.	Amingaon Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38.86
<i>Gauhati Urban Agglomeration</i>										63.60
16.	Gauhati M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64.52
17.	North Gauhati T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.39

Table 5.3—contd.

**Percentage of literate persons in the towns of Assam, 1971
(including Population in 0—4 age group)—contd.**

Name of District/Town										Literacy rate
1										2
<i>Darrang District :</i>										
1.	Tangla T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52.24
2.	Kharupatia T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53.86
3.	Mangaldai M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51.56
4.	Dhejiajuli T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55.06
5.	Tezpur M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.81
6.	Rangapara T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52.05
7.	Biswanath Charali T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58.99
<i>Nowgong District :</i>										
1.	Dhing T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54.27
2.	Nowgong M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.84
3.	Hojai M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58.26
4.	Limding Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64.01
<i>Sibsagar District :</i>										
1.	Dergaon T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.98
2.	Golaghat M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61.08
<i>Jorhat Urban Agglomeration</i>										61.99
3.	Jorhat M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.36
4.	Mariani Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.98
5.	Amguri T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.14
6.	Sibsagar M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61.74
7.	Nazira T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54.50
8.	Sonari T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55.41
9.	Moranhat T.C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58.99

Table 5 3—concl'd

**Percentage of literate persons in the towns of Assam 1971
(including population in 0—4 age group)—concl'd**

Name of District/Town		Literacy rate
1		2
<i>Lakhimpur District</i>		
1	Bihpuria T C	48 54
2	North Lakhimpur M	59 57
3	Dibrugarh M	61 10
4	Chabua T C	56 89
5	Tinsukia M	58 79
6	Makum Town	54 26
7	Doom Dooma T C	51 07
8	Duliajan Oil Town	62 09
9	Digboi T C	59 90
10	Digboi Oil Town	63 73
11	Naharkatiya T C	50 68
12	Namrup Town	63 01
13	Margherita Town	53 16
<i>Mikir Hills District</i>		
1	Diphu Town	62 23
<i>North Cachar Hills District</i>		
1	Haflong Town	65 33
<i>Cachar District</i>		
1	Lakhimpur T C	57 87
2	Silchar M	66 86
3	Karimganj M	68 76
4	Badarpur T C	50 20
5	Badarpur Railway Town	64 46
6	Ramkrishna Nagar Town	51 07
7	Hailakandi M	58 79
8	Lala Town	47 65
<i>Mizo District</i>		
1	Aijal Town	72 79
2	Tungleh Town	71 19

Coming to the districts, six districts have literacy rates equal to or higher than the state average of 29 per cent. The rates are between 29 per cent and 54 per cent in these districts. In the remaining four districts where the rates are lower than the state figure the percentages range between 19 and 27 per cent.

The most literate district in our state is Mizo district (54 per cent). If Mizo district is excluded, the highest literacy is found in Sibsagar district (37 per cent). Cachar district comes next with 31 per cent closely followed by Lakhimpur district with 30 per cent. The least literate district is Mikir Hills where only 19 per cent of the population can read and write. Goalpara and Darrang are also considerably backward with literacy rates of 22 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

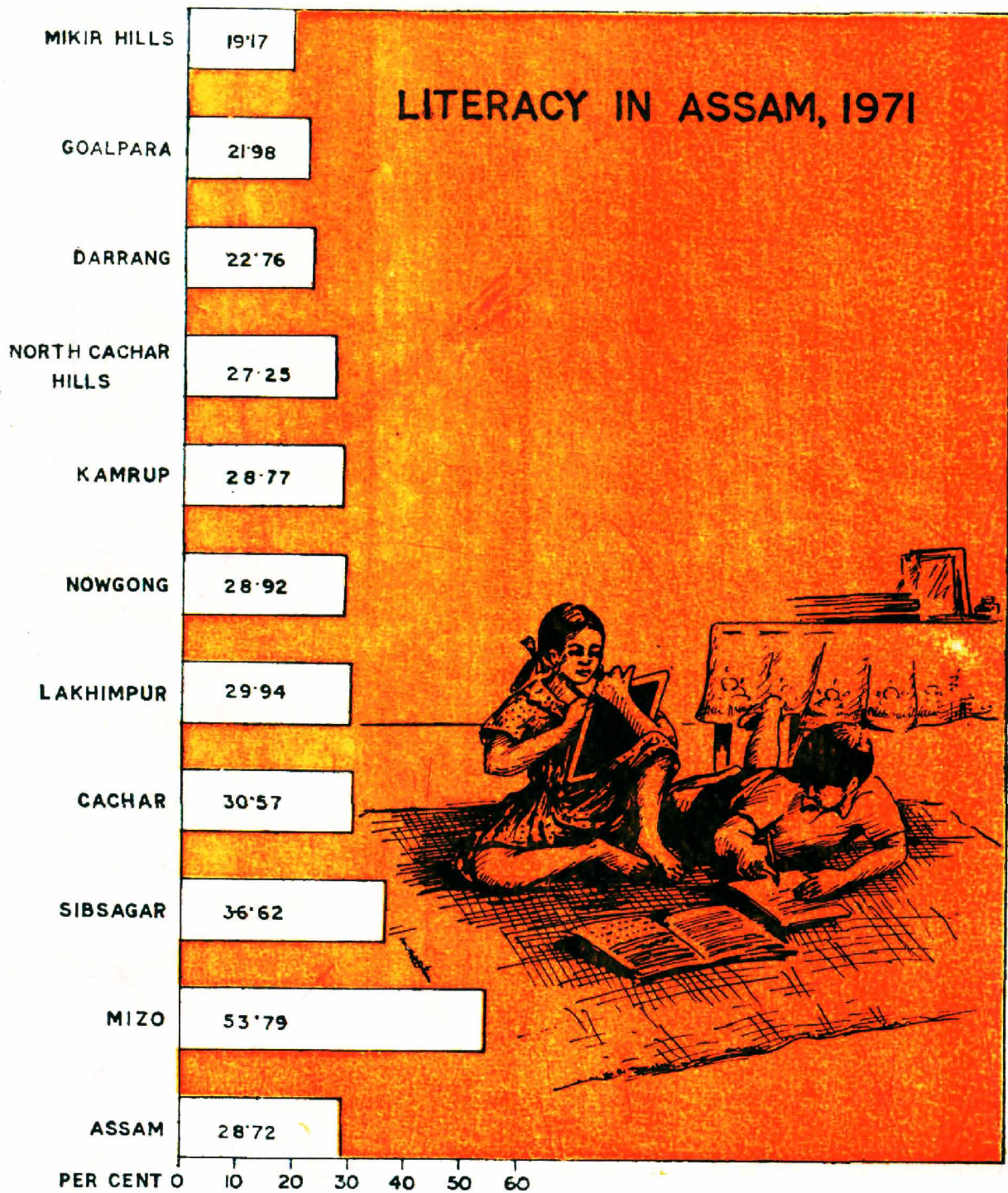
The pattern remains largely the same where we consider literacy among males and females separately. The highest male literacy of 60 per cent is found in Mizo district. Sibsagar and Cachar follow with 44 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Mizo district leads in female literacy also with 47 per cent. Sibsagar occupies the next position but with a considerably lower figure of 28 per cent. In all the other districts the female literacy rate is below 20 per cent.

We have already noticed that our villagers have a lower level of literacy than the town people. This is reflected in the individual districts also. The relative position of the districts in rural literacy is largely the same as in the case of literacy for the total population. The relative position, however, changes in case of the urban figures. While the top position of Mizo district remains unchanged Sibsagar district yields its usual second position to North Cachar Hills district and itself tumbles to the fifth position. The least literate district Mikir Hills comes up to the fourth rank in urban literacy rate. We must remember, however, that both in North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills districts the actual number of urban people is very small compared to the other districts. From the point of view of urban literacy the most backward district is Goalpara where only 51 per cent of the urbanites are literate as against the state average of 59 per cent. Table 5.4 at page 90 presents the complete figures.

Table 5.4
Percentage of literate persons by sex in total, rural and urban areas separately, 1971
(including 0—4 age group)

State/District	Percentage of literates and educated persons											
	Total			Rural						Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Assam	28.72	37.19	19.27	25.80	34.28	16.51	58.69	64.54	50.89			
Goalpara	21.98	30.27	13.03	19.55	27.79	10.78	50.82	57.69	42.25			
Kamrup	28.77	38.19	18.17	24.81	34.18	14.57	58.51	65.35	49.06			
Darrang	22.76	30.26	14.30	20.61	28.02	12.38	56.48	61.96	48.75			
Nowgong	28.92	36.97	19.96	26.61	34.65	17.79	59.11	65.02	51.33			
Sibsagar	36.62	44.32	27.92	34.38	42.11	25.80	60.93	66.04	53.87			
Lakhimpur	29.94	38.42	20.19	26.01	34.61	16.39	59.03	63.68	52.39			
Mikur Hills	19.17	26.93	10.29	17.98	25.51	9.46	62.23	69.28	49.70			
N C Hills	27.25	35.46	17.49	24.46	32.75	14.75	65.33	68.98	59.98			
Cachar	30.57	40.42	19.90	27.79	37.90	16.89	62.89	68.86	56.06			
Mizo	53.79	60.49	46.71	51.39	58.29	44.10	72.53	77.55	67.18			

LITERACY IN ASSAM, 1971



We may now consider the growth of literacy in the districts during the last decade. We have already noticed that the growth rate of literacy at the state level is only 4.9 per cent in the last decade. This slight growth has not been shared evenly by the districts. In one district, namely, Darrang the proportion of literates has in fact gone down slightly from 22.9 in 1961 to 22.8 in 1971. The only heartening fact in an otherwise sombre picture is that North Cachar Hills, one of the backward districts has made a big stride forward from 19.6 per cent in 1961 to 27.3 per cent in 1971 giving the highest growth rate of 39 per cent among all the districts of the state. Mizo district which was already well ahead of all other districts in literacy in 1961 has shown the second highest growth rate of 22 per cent. Mikir Hills district has recorded the third highest growth rate of 13 per cent. In all the other districts the growth rate has been poor between 4 per cent and 7 per cent. The growth rates of the districts are presented in the table 5.5.

Table 5.5
Literacy in the districts, 1961 and 1971
(Including Age Group 0—4)

State/District	Literacy rate (Per cent)		Rate of growth of literacy
	1971	1961	
1	2	3	4
Assam	28.72	27.39	+4.86
Mizo	53.79	44.01	+22.22
Sibsagar	36.62	34.32	+6.70
Cachar	30.57	28.60	+6.89
Lakhimpur	29.94	28.66	+4.47
Nowgong	28.92	27.26	+6.09
Kamrup	28.77	27.36	+5.15
North Cachar Hills	27.25	19.58	+39.17
Darrang	22.76	22.91	-0.66
Goalpara	21.98	21.06	+4.37
Mikir Hills	19.17	16.92	+13.30

Notes —The districts are arranged according to their ranking in 1971.

We have so far discussed literacy rates in relation to the total population. But it will be more realistic to exclude the children aged 4 and below from our consideration. Children at such young ages ordinarily cannot read and write with understanding. We have already stated in the beginning of this chapter that children aged upto 4 year were treated as illiterate even if they were attending school and had picked up reading and writing. A more refined way of measuring literacy, therefore, is to take the proportion of literates in the total population minus the population aged 4 and below. This proportion is known as the Effective Literacy Rate.

The Effective Literacy Rate for the state of Assam is 34.6 per cent according to the 1971 census. Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar, and Mizo district have higher effective literacy rates than the state figure while Goalpara, Darrang, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are below this figure. Mizo district shows the highest rate (62.7 per cent). Sibsagar district comes second with 43.6 per cent, followed by Cachar with 36.4 per cent. Mikir Hills district has the lowest rate of 23.3 per cent. Goalpara and Darrang districts also show poor rates which do not exceed 28 per cent. The detailed figures are at table 5.6.

Table 5.6
Effective literacy rates in the districts of Assam, 1971

State/District	Effective literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Assam	34.60	44.31	23.52
1. Goalpara	26.88	36.73	16.08
2. Kamrup	34.83	45.58	22.37
3. Darrang	27.49	36.04	17.57
4. Nowgong	34.97	44.32	24.38
5. Sibsagar	43.62	52.12	33.76
6. Lakhimpur	35.94	45.53	24.60
7. Mikir Hills	23.29	32.21	12.74
8. North Cachar Hills	32.09	41.65	20.66
9. Cachar	36.44	47.84	23.90
10. Mizo	62.71	70.15	54.75

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Almost every census in the world collects informations about selected social characteristics of the population because they influence the demographic behaviour in various ways. Religion is an important social characteristic. It is of particular importance in our country because we have many faiths and our civilisation is closely linked to religion. Thus figures on religious composition have occupied an important position in Indian censuses.

There are six major religions in our country according to numerical strength. They are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. The large majority of the people of India are followers of Hinduism. They number nearly

45.3 crores and constitute 83 per cent of the total population. Next to Hinduism but considerably behind is Islam accounting for 11 per cent of the total population. It may be noted that though the Muslim population forms only 11 per cent, India with a total of 6.1 crore Muslims has the third largest Muslim population in the world. Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world followed by Bangladesh. Christianity accounts for 2.6 per cent and Sikhism 1.9 per cent. The proportion of followers of Buddhism and Jainism are below 1 per cent. The relevant figures are at tables 6.1 and 6.2.

Table 6.1
Religious Composition of India's Population

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (Per cent)
1	2	3
Hinduism	453,436,630	82.72
Islam	61,418,269	11.20
Christianity	14,225,045	2.60
Sikhism	10,378,891	1.89
Buddhism	3,874,942	0.71
Jainism	2,604,837	0.47
Other religious and persuasions	2,184,955	0.40
Religion not stated	36,083	0.01
Total	548,159,652	100.00

Source : Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India—Paper 2 of 1972.

Table 6.2

Population under Major Religions in India, 1921-1971

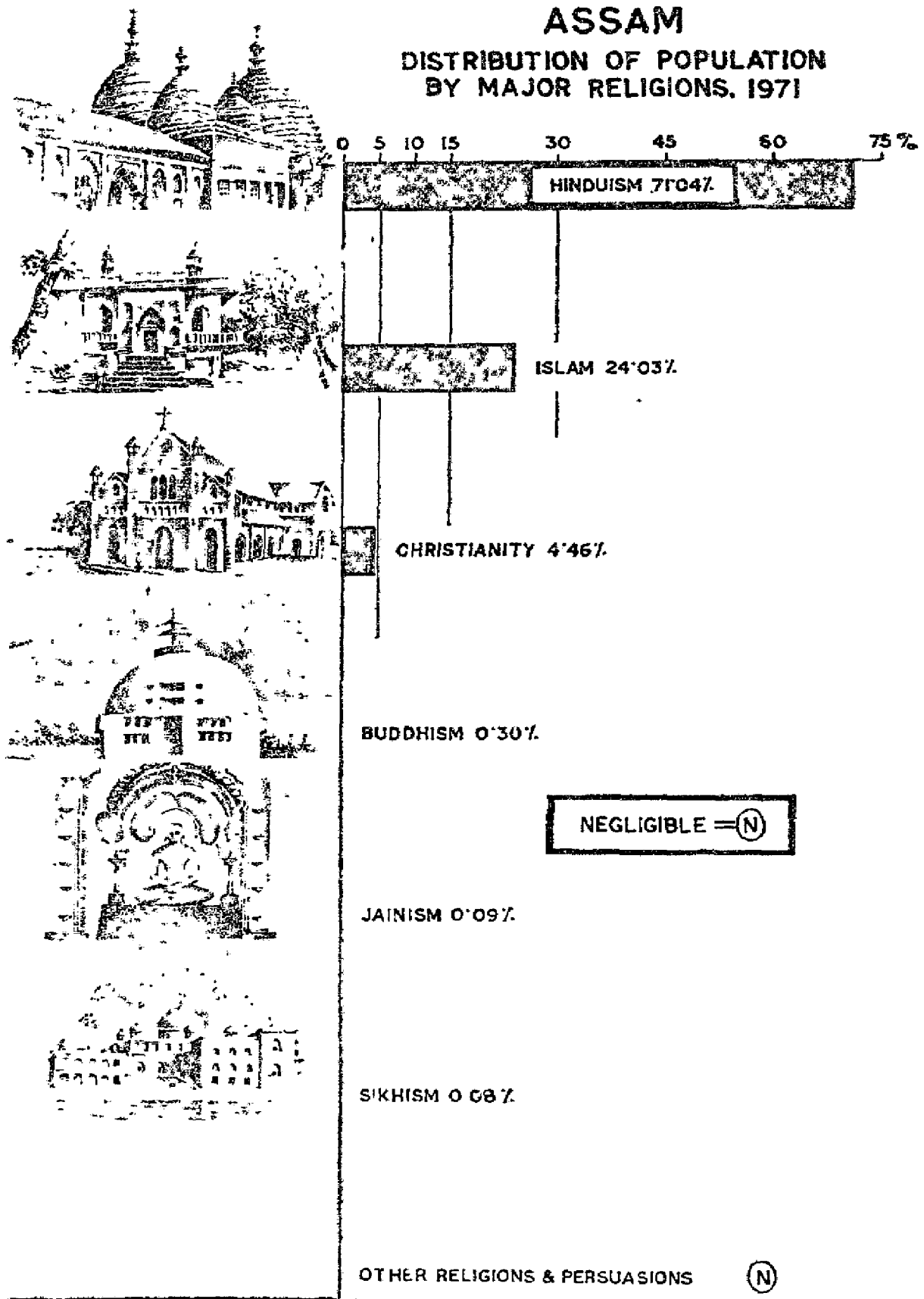
	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921						
Name of Religion	Total number in per 10,000 Lakhs	Total number in per 10,000 Lakhs	Total number in per 10,000 Lakhs	Total number in per 10,000 Lakhs	Total number in per 10,000 Lakhs	Total number in per 10,000 Lakhs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hinduism . . .	4,534	8,271	3,664	8,351	2,697	8,689	2,389	7,589	2,036	8,434	1,834	8,440
Islam . . .	614	1,120	469	1,070	282	909	396	1,258	238	986	208	957
Christianity . . .	142	259	107	244	73	235	58	184	51	211	39	179
Sikhism . . .	104	190	78	179	24	77	41	130	11	46	8	37
Jainism . . .	26	47	20	46	16	52	14	45	12	50	11	51
Buddhism . . .	39	71	32	73	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	5
Zoroastrianism . . .	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	5
Others . . .	22	40	15	35	10	32	248	788	64	265	71	326
Total . . .	5,482	10,000	4,386	100,00	3,104	10,000	3,148	10,000	2,414	10,000	2,173	10,000

Sources :—Columns 2 to 5 Registrar General and Census Commission of India, India—Part II of 1972.
For Zoroastrianism in 1961—Part II C(i), 1961, India.

Columns 6 to 13 Registrar General, India—Paper No. 2 of 1953—Religion 1951 Census.

ASSAM

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS. 1971



The religious composition in our state is somewhat different from the all-India pattern. Hindus in Assam account for only 71 per cent of the total population of the state as against the all-India figure of 83 per cent. The followers of Islam forming 24 per cent of the population have a much bigger share in the state compared with the percentage at the national level. In actual numbers there are 10.6 million Hindus and 3.6 million Muslims in Assam according to the 1971 census. The religion next in numerical importance is Christianity with 6.7 lakh followers constituting 4.5 per cent of the total population. Sikhism, Buddhism & Jainism each accounts for less than 1 per cent of Assam's total population. Table 6.3 presents these figures.

Table 6.3
Percentage of Population of Major Religions in Assam, 1971

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (per cent)
1	2	3
Hinduism	10,625,847	71.04
Islam	3,594,006	24.03
Christianity	667,151	4.46
Buddhism	45,212	0.30
Jainism	12,917	0.09
Sikhism	12,347	0.08
Other Religions and Persuasions	62	N
Religion not stated	..	...
Total	14,957,542	100.00

Note —N stands for negligible.

Assam's contribution to the total population of different religions at all-India level is small. The Hindus of Assam form 2.34 per cent to the total Hindu population of the country. The Muslims of our state constitute 5.85 per cent of the entire Muslim population of India. The Christians of Assam account for 4.7 per cent of total Christian population of India. The percentage of the followers of the other religions in Assam to the total populations of these religions in the country are negligible.

We may now consider the religious composition at the district level. The figures of percentage of each religious community to total population in districts are given at Tables 6.4 and 6.5 at the following pages.

Table 6.4

**Percentage of Population under Major Religions in the districts of
Assam, 1961-1971**

State/District	Year	Percentage of population of each religion to total population								Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
		Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Jainism	Sikhism				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Assam	{ 1971	71.04	24.03	4.46	0.30	0.09	0.08	N	—	—	
	{ 1961	69.75	24.70	4.45	0.32	0.08	0.08	0.57	0.05	0.05	
Goalpara	{ 1971	53.92	42.25	3.59	0.02	0.18	0.04	—	—	—	
	{ 1961	50.95	43.32	3.34	0.07	0.13	0.02	1.97	0.20	0.20	
Kamrup	{ 1971	69.96	28.93	0.88	0.04	0.10	0.09	—	—	—	
	{ 1961	69.19	29.36	0.89	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.32	0.06	0.06	
Darrang	{ 1971	78.45	16.19	5.06	0.17	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	
	{ 1961	75.72	19.35	4.64	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.01	N	N	
Nowgong	{ 1971	59.70	39.39	0.71	0.01	0.08	0.11	—	—	—	
	{ 1961	57.94	41.24	0.59	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.02	N	N	
Sibsagar	{ 1971	92.22	5.27	2.09	0.24	0.06	0.12	—	—	—	
	{ 1961	91.70	5.83	1.93	0.27	0.06	0.11	0.10	N	N	

Table 6.4—contd.

**Percentage of Population under Major Religions in the district of
Assam, 1961-1971—contd.**

		Percentage of population of each religion to total population									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Other religions and persuasions stated	Religion not stated
Year	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Jainism	Sikhism					
Lakhimpur	{ 1971 91.45 1961 89.97 }	4.59	3.21	0.54	0.07	0.14	—	—	—	—	—
Mikir Hills	{ 1971 90.27 1961 81.64 }	1.30	7.99	0.35	0.01	0.08	—	—	—	—	—
North Cachar Hills	{ 1971 77.03 1961 79.49 }	1.34	7.54	0.39	0.01	0.10	8.84	0.14	—	—	—
Cachar	{ 1971 58.71 1961 59.60 }	0.86	21.87	0.20	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—
Mizo '	{ 1971 6.39 1961 5.18 }	0.87	19.44	0.03	N	0.05	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.11
		39.89	1.32	0.02	0.05	0.01	N	—	N	—	—
		39.14	1.10	0.02	0.03	N	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04
		0.57	86.08	6.81	N	0.13	0.02	—	0.02	—	—
		0.08	86.64	7.03	0.01	N	0.91	0.15	0.91	0.15	0.15

Note : "N" stands for negligible.

Table 6.5

**Rural and Urban Percentage of Population under Major Religions
in Assam, 1971**

Name of Religion	Percentage to total population	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
1	2	3
Buddhism	0.32	0.16
Christianity	4.55	3.58
Hinduism	69.76	84.20
Islam	25.30	10.92
Jainism	0.03	0.62
Sikhism	0.04	0.52
Other religion and persuasions	N	..
Total	100.00	100.00

“N” stands for negligible

Hinduism:

One important feature to be noted about Hinduism is that it does not occupy the predominant position as at the all-India level. Thus only in three out of the ten districts the percentage of Hindus exceed the all-India percentage of 83 per cent. These are Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills where Hindus

form over 90 per cent of the total population of the district. The proportions of Hindu population in Darrang and North Cachar Hills districts are between 77 and 78 per cent. Kamrup, the most populous district of Assam have 70 per cent Hindu population. In three districts Goalpara, Nowgong and Cachar Hindus are less than 60 per cent of the total population of the district. The highest proportion of Hindus is in Sibsagar District (92 per cent) while the lowest proportion (6 per cent) is found in Mizo district.

Islam :

Islam is the second numerically strongest religion in Assam. 24 per cent of Assam's population are Muslims as against the much lower national figure of 11 per cent. Muslims are found mostly in the plains districts of the state. Of the seven plains districts five have percentages higher than the national figure. These are Goalpara, Kamrup Darrang, Nowgong and Cachar. The highest proportion of Muslims comprising 42 per cent of the district population is found in Goalpara district closely followed by Cachar (39.89 per cent) and Nowgong (39.39 per cent) districts. The followers of Islam in Kamrup account for 29 per cent of the district population. Darrang comes next with 16 per cent. The remaining two plains districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar have comparatively small Muslim populations with 5 per cent in each case. In the hill areas the proportion of Muslim population does not exceed 1.3 per cent in any district.

Christianity :

At the state level the proportion of Christianity is 4.5 per cent which is higher than the all-India percentage of 2.6 per cent. Christianity is most widespread in the hill districts of Assam. Mizo district

heads the list with 86 per cent of its people being Christian. In fact, this is one of the highest proportions recorded for any district in the country. The district with the second highest proportion of Christian population is North Cachar Hills where 22 per cent of the people follow this religion. Among the hill districts, Mikir Hills district shows the lowest figure of 8 per cent. The proportion of Christians in the plains districts is lower still. In none of these districts the percentage exceeds 5 per cent.

Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism have very limited following in Assam. The highest district percentage of Sikhism is only 0.14 per cent. In case of Buddhism, only Mizo district has a significant proportion (7 per cent) of Buddhists. In all other districts the proportion is below 1 per cent. As regards Jainism, in none of the districts the proportion exceeds 0.18 per cent.

If we consider the period since independence we find that the proportion of Hindus has increased from 60.31 per cent in 1951 to 71.04 per cent in 1971.

The proportion of Muslims has also risen but to a much smaller extent. In 1951 the Muslims constituted 21.98 per cent of the total population. In 1971 the figure is 24.03 per cent. There has been a slight increase in the proportions of Christians, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists also. The relevant figures are at tables 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10.

The rural and urban religious composition is different from the pattern in the general population. In the rural part of the population the proportion of Hindus is slightly lower than the proportion for the general population. But the percentage of Muslims is slightly higher than the general figure. In the urban area, however, the proportion of Hindus goes up considerably (84 per cent) and that of Muslims (11

per cent) falls well below the figure for the general population. The proportion of Christians also is slightly lower than the general figure in the urban areas. The relevant figures are presented in tables 6.5 and 6.6.

We may now consider the distribution of some of these religions in the district head-quarter towns. Hindus form the majority in all these towns except Aijal. The proportions, however, vary. The highest percentage of Hindus is found in Tezpur, Silchar, Haflong and Diphu. The figure in each of these towns is over 80 per cent. In the rest of these towns the proportion varies between 73 and 87 per cent. In Aijal, however, the Hindus form only 6 per cent of the population of the town. Christianity is the majority religion in this town accounting for 92 per cent of the total population. The proportion of Muslims is the highest in Dhubri where Islam accounts for 24 per cent of the total population. The second highest proportion of Muslims is in Nowgong where the figure is 21 per cent. In the remaining district headquarters of the plains districts the proportion varies between 8 per cent and 14 per cent. The Muslim population in the headquarter towns of the hill districts is comparatively small. The percentage varies between 1 and 5 per cent. Christianity is common in the hill towns. Aijal, as we have already noticed, has a Christian population of the order of 92 per cent. The percentage of the Christians in Haflong and Diphu are 13 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. The Christians are less than 2 per cent in the remaining towns of the State. The followers of the other major religions like Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism form very small proportions in these towns. Gauhati, the only city of Assam presents the following figures for the numerically important religions, Hinduism 87 per cent, Islam 10 per cent, Sikhism 1.4 per cent and Christianity 1 per cent. The figures on the subjects are at table 6.7.

Table 6.6
Rural and Urban Percentage of Population under Major Religions
in the districts of Assam, 1971

Name of District	Percentage to Total Rural Total Urban Population of the District														
	Buddhism			Christianity			Hinduism			Islam			Jainsim		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Goalpara	0.02	0.06	3.87	0.25	51.75	79.80	44.26	18.32	0.07	1.47	0.03	0.10	—	—	—
Kamrup	0.03	0.11	0.90	0.75	67.26	90.20	31.75	7.72	0.04	0.61	0.02	0.61	—	—	—
Darrang	0.17	0.12	5.32	1.13	77.76	89.28	16.70	8.14	0.01	0.98	0.04	0.35	—	—	—
Nowgong	0.01	0.08	0.70	0.74	57.68	86.11	41.48	12.10	0.05	0.52	0.08	0.45	—	—	—
Sibsagar	0.24	0.26	2.12	1.78	92.94	84.41	4.62	12.34	0.03	0.30	0.05	0.91	—	—	—
Lakhipur	0.57	0.35	3.50	1.04	91.98	87.54	3.87	9.87	0.03	0.36	0.05	0.84	—	—	—
Mikir Hills	0.35	0.20	8.06	5.41	90.33	88.37	1.20	4.88	0.01	0.07	0.05	1.07	—	—	—
North Cachar Hills	0.21	—	22.50	13.35	76.76	80.80	0.53	5.37	—	—	N	0.48	—	—	—
Cachar	0.01	0.05	1.38	0.68	45.56	84.49	42.09	14.28	0.01	0.47	0.01	0.03	N	—	—
Mizo	7.68	0.06	85.26	92.59	6.40	6.26	0.50	1.07	N	—	0.14	0.02	0.02	—	—

“N” stands for negligible.

Table 6.7
Major Religions in the District Headquarter Towns of Assam, 1971

Name of Town	Population 1971	Percentage of population in each religion to total population							
		Hindu- ism	Islam	Christia- nity	Buddh- ism	Jain- ism	Sikh- ism	Other Religious and Per- suasions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Dhubri	36,503	72.74	24.26	0.51	0.05	2.35	0.09	—	
2. Gauhati	123,783	86.96	9.95	1.06	0.10	0.49	1.44	—	
3. Tezpur	39,870	88.55	8.30	1.65	0.12	1.09	0.29	—	
4. Nowgong	56,537	76.77	20.52	1.23	0.01	0.74	0.73	—	
5. Jorhat	30,247	83.81	14.24	0.19	0.01	0.59	1.16	—	
6. Dibrugarh	80,348	84.68	12.63	0.82	0.29	0.68	0.90	—	
7. Diphu	10,200	88.37	4.88	5.41	0.20	0.07	1.07	—	
8. Halflong!	5,197	80.80	5.37	13.35	—	—	0.48	—	
9. Silchar	52,596	88.62	9.77	1.07	0.02	0.48	0.04	—	
10. Aijal	31,740	6.34	1.22	92.36	0.07	—	0.01	—	

Note :—Agglomerations are not included in the table.

Table 6.8
Percentage of Hindu Population in Assam, 1951-1971

Year								Total Hindu Population	Percentage to total Population
1								2	3
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,960,457	60.31
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,744,476	69.75
1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,625,847	71.04

Table 6.9
Percentage of Muslim Population in Assam, 1951-1971

Year								Total Muslim Population	Percentage to total Population
1								2	3
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,807,853	21.98
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,742,490	24.70
1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,594,006	24.03

Table 6.10
Percentage of Christian Population in Assam, 1951-1971

Year								Total Christian Population	Percentage to total Population
1								2	3
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	264,297	3.21
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	493,641	4.45
1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	667,151	4.46

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

The system of caste is a very old social institution of our country. The four main castes in Hindu Society are the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya and the Sudra. For ages many groups belonging to the Sudras suffered various socio-economic and political disabilities in the hands of the other castes which are considered higher in status. The worst affected have been the so-called 'untouchables', contact with whom was believed to result in pollution.

These castes were generally referred to as the depressed classes till 1935. The term "Scheduled Caste" was applied to these groups for the first time in the Government of India Act 1935. Next year the then Government of India incorporated these castes in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order 1936. Under Article 341 of the Constitution of Independent India the President of India can

specify the castes to be treated as scheduled castes. The latest list of the scheduled castes of Assam are given in the Presidential Order called the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1956. This list is given at the end of this chapter.

There are numerous tribal communities in different parts of our country many of whom still maintain their primitive culture. As they remained away from the main stream of society, they became backward socially and economically in comparison with the rest of the population. These tribes are also specified by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification), Order 1956.

In the Constitution of our country special provisions have been made to promote the interests of these backward communities. Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations.

In addition to this general provision, there are also special provisions in our Constitution for the benefit of these communities. In Assam, for instance, the hill districts where scheduled tribes form the majority of population, autonomous district councils have been formed with extensive powers of administration. Employment in government is another field where Scheduled Castes and Tribes are entitled to certain preferential treatment. Indian census gathers informations about these communities to enable the government to plan and implement the special programmes of development of these backward

groups. It may be mentioned here that there are numerous backward classes in the country but for purposes of census only those castes and tribes that are included in the list of the Presidential Order are regarded as Scheduled Castes or Tribes.

SCHEDULED CASTES

According to the 1971 Census the total population of Scheduled Caste in Assam is 912,639. This constitutes 6.1 per cent of the total population of the State. At all-India level the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the country is much higher at 14.6 per cent. The total Scheduled Caste population for the entire country is 79,995,896. Thus only 1.14 per cent of the total members of the Scheduled Castes of the country live in Assam. During the last decade there has been an addition of over 1.8 lakhs to the Scheduled Caste population of our State. This gives a decadal growth rate of nearly 25 per cent as against the growth rate of the State's general population of 34.7 per cent.

If we consider the districts, we notice that the proportion of Scheduled Caste is the highest in Cachar district with 12 per cent of the total population being Scheduled Caste. The second highest proportion is in Nowgong the figure being 10 per cent. The lowest proportions are observed in Mizo (.02 per cent) and North Cachar Hills district (1.1 per cent) of the State. As between the plains and the hills, the plains contain most of the Scheduled Caste population. The hills being predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Caste population in them is small.

In absolute number also Cachar district leads the list with over two lakhs Scheduled Caste population. Nowgong and Kamrup districts with 1.67 lakhs and

1.65 lakhs respectively come next. Table 7.1 present the relevant figures districtwise.

Table 7.1

**Population of Scheduled Castes in the districts of Assam, 1961-1971,
Growth Rates and Percentage of Total Population**

State/District	Scheduled Caste Population				
	Population		Growth rate (1961-1971)	Percentage to total Population	
	1961	1971		1961	1971
	1	2	3	4	5
Assam . . .	731,495	912,639	24 76	6 59	6 10
Goalpara . .	78,126	120,006	53 61	5 06	5 39
Kamrup . . .	118,309	164,762	39 26	5 74	5 77
Darrang . . .	62,790	77,104	22 80	4 87	4 44
Nowgong . . .	101,395	167,263	64 96	8 37	9 95
Sibsagar . .	94,005	86,120	—8 39	6 23	4 69
Lakhimpur . .	77,271	77,789	0 67	4 94	3 66
Mikir Hills . .	6,228	9 820	57 68	2 76	2 59
N C Hills . .	561	826	47 24	1 03	1 09
Cachar . . .	192,805	208,867	8 33	13 99	12 19
Mizo	5	82	1,540 00	Negligible	0 02

The majority of the members of the Scheduled Caste live in the rural areas. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population living in rural areas to the total district population exceeds 82 per cent in all the districts of the State with the exception of the North Cachar Hills where the percentage is 73 per cent. The figures of Scheduled Caste population in

the district by rural and urban are in table 7.2.

Table 7.2
Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population in Rural and Urban
Areas of Assam, 1971

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Caste rural/urban population to total scheduled caste Population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Assam	90.61	9.39
Goalpara	82.93	17.07
Kamrup	84.20	15.80
Darrang	91.77	8.23
Nowgong	96.23	3.77
Sibsagar	91.49	8.51
Lakhimpur	88.12	11.88
Mikir Hills	98.31	1.69
North Cachar Hills	72.76	27.24
Cachar	95.41	4.59
Mizo	93.90	6.10

There are 16 Scheduled Castes in Assam. Namasudra is the numerically strongest community with a population of over 3 lakhs. Kaibarta or Jaliya is a close second with 2.9 lakh population. The third strongest community is patni having a strength of 86 thousand member. Next in order come Muchi or Rishi recording a population of 41 thousand. None of the remaining communities has a strength exceeding 33 thousand. The smallest community is

Lalbegi with a total strength of only 45 persons. The bar diagram shows the eight numerically strongest scheduled castes in Assam. Table 7.3 gives the complete figures.

Table 7.3

Population of Scheduled Castes of Assam, 1971

Serial	Name of Scheduled Castes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL	912,639	476,229	436,410
1.	Bansphor	6,093	3,455	2,638
2.	Bhumalt or Malt	22,175	11,767	10,408
3.	Brittial-Bania or Bania	28,097	15,020	13,077
4.	Dhupri or Dhobi	20,801	11,558	9,243
5.	Dugla or Dholi	4,013	2,135	1,878
6.	Hira	32,624	16,830	15,794
7.	Jalkeot	2,537	1,454	1,083
8.	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	32,988	17,692	15,296
9.	Kaibarita or Jaliya	294,819	151,337	143,482
10.	Lalbegi	45	27	18
11.	Mahara	899	486	413
12.	Mehtar or Bhangri	7,296	4,072	3,224
13.	Muchi or Rishi	40,786	22,556	18,230
14.	Namasudra	300,843	156,703	144,140
15.	Patni	85,910	43,915	41,995
16.	Sutradhar	32,713	17,222	15,491

SCHEDULED TRIBES

The total Scheduled Tribe population in Assam according to the 1971 Census is 1,919,947. This constitutes nearly 13 per cent of the total population of Assam. This is quite high compared to the all-India proportion of Scheduled Tribes of 7 per cent. The total Scheduled Tribe population of India is 38,015,162. The Scheduled Tribe members of Assam constitute 5 per cent of the all-India total. During the decade 1961-71 the population belonging to these tribes experienced a net increase of 494,292 persons in the State giving a percentage decadal growth of about 35 per cent.

The Scheduled Tribes are spread over all the districts of the State but their proportions to the district totals vary. The hills districts are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, the proportions ranging from 55 per cent in Mikir Hills upto 94 per cent in Mizo District. 69 per cent of the people of North Cachar Hills belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In none of the plains districts the proportion exceeds 14 per cent. The plains districts with more than 10 per cent of their population belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are Goalpara, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Kamrup. Mizo district with a figure of 94 per cent has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the State while Cachar shows the lowest figure of 0.9 per cent. If we, however, consider the absolute numbers, we find that more than two-thirds of the Scheduled Tribe population live in the plains districts. The detailed figures are at table 7.4.

Table 7.4

Population of Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Assam, 1961 and 1971, Growth rates and Percentage of total population

State/District	Scheduled Tribe Population				
	Population		Growth rate (1961-1971)	Percentage to total Population	
	1961	1971		1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam . . .	1,425,655	1,919,947	34.67	12.84	12.84
Goalpara . . .	226,485	308,287	36.12	14.67	13.85
Kamrup . . .	222,388	298,090	34.04	10.78	10.44
Darrang . . .	140,298	185,640	32.32	10.88	10.69
Nowgong . . .	87,538	125,115	42.93	7.23	7.44
Sihsagar . . .	96,000	125,311	30.53	6.36	6.82
Lakhimpur . . .	166,525	286,300	71.93	10.65	13.49
Mikir Hills . . .	168,129	210,039	24.93	74.59	55.37
N. C. Hills . . .	43,202	52,583	21.71	79.53	69.15
Cachar . . .	14,076	15,283	8.57	1.02	0.89
Mizo . . .	261,014	313,299	20.3	98.10	94.26

The members of the Scheduled Tribes like those of the Scheduled Castes live mostly in the villages.

The proportion of Scheduled Tribes living in Urban areas is insignificant in all the districts except in Mizo district where the figure is 11 per cent. The Scheduled Tribes populations in the districts with their proportions to the total populations and rural and urban break-up are given in tables 7.4 and 7.5.

Table 7.5

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in Rural and Urban Areas of Assam, 1971

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe rural/urban population to total Scheduled Tribe population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Assam	97.43	2.57
Goalpara	98.71	1.29
Kamrup	98.96	1.04
Darrang	99.64	0.36
Nowgong	99.66	0.34
Sibsagar	99.59	0.41
Lakhimpur	98.88	1.12
Mikir Hills	99.29	0.71
North Cachar Hills	98.42	1.58
Cachar	99.65	0.35
Mizo	88.83	11.17

There are 35 Scheduled Tribes in Assam according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order 1956. Boro-Barokachari is the numerically strongest tribe in the State. Its numerical strength is about 6 lakhs. Next come Miri and Mizo with population of 2.60 lakhs and 2.43 lakhs respectively. Other tribes among the first eight numerically strongest tribes are Kachari including Sonowal (1.99 lakhs), Mikir (1.77 lakhs), Rabha (1.39 lakhs),

Lalung (0.96 lakhs) and Dimasa (Kachari) (0.39 lakhs). Table 7.6 presents the tribewise figures.

Table 7.6
Population of Scheduled Tribes of Assam, 1971

Serial No	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL	1,919,947	974,668	945,279
1	Barmans in Cachar	13,210	6,761	6,449
2	Boro-Barokkachari	610,459	308,768	301,691
3	Chakma	22,789	12,015	10,774
4	Deori	23,080	11,901	11,179
5	Dimasa (Kachari)	39,344	20,713	18,631
6	Garos	9,161	5,243	3,918
7	Hajong	387	228	159
8	Hmar	13,230	6,659	6,571
9	Hojai	2,298	1,135	1,163
10	Kachari including Sonwal	198,619	102,547	96,072
11	Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	6,704	3,637	3,067
12	Any Kuki Tribes (Including Biata or Biete, Changsan, Chongloi, Doangel, Gamalhu, Gantge, Guite, Hanneng, Haokip or Haupt, Haolai, Hengna, Hong-sungh, Hrangkhawl or Rangkhoh, Jangbe, Khawchung, Khawathbang or Khothalong, Khelma, Kholhou, Kipgan, Kuki Lengthang, Lhan-gum Lhoijem, Lhouvum, Lumpheng, Mungjel, Misao, Rieng Sairhem, Selnam, Singson, Sitlhou, Sukte, Thado, Thangngen, Uibuh and Vaiphei.)	21,034	11,150	9,884
13	Lakher	12,871	6,293	6,578
14	Lalung	95,609	48,397	47,212
15	Man (Tai-speaking)	964	489	475
16	Mech	2,570	1,276	1,294
17	Mikir	177,195	90,356	86,839
18	Miri	259,551	131,764	127,787
19	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	242,689	119,645	123,044
20	Any Naga Tribes	8,495	4,294	4,201
21	Pawi	20,447	9,595	10,852
22	Rabha	138,630	71,497	67,133
23	Synteng	611	305	306

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes being socially backward, it will be interesting to look into the literacy among their members and compare it with the general population. The relevant figures are at table 7.7. It is interesting to note that our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities are much lagging behind the general population in literacy.

Table 7.7

Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Assam, 1961-1971

		Literacy rate (including 0—4 age-group Population)						
		1961			1971			
Population		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
General Population		27.39	37.66	15.61	28.72	37.19	19.27	
Scheduled Caste Population		24.42	31.77	16.10	25.79	35.00	15.74	
Scheduled Tribe Population		24.35	33.76	14.31	26.03	34.62	17.16	

The literacy rate of the Scheduled Caste is 25.79 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribe is 26.03 per cent as against the literacy rate of 28.72 per cent of the general population of Assam. Thus comparatively our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are better off than their counterparts in some other States. For instance, in Mysore the literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and Tribes are 13.89 and 14.85 respectively which are far below the general literacy rate of 31.52 per cent. In Orissa the figures for Scheduled Castes and Tribes are as low as 15.6 and 9.5 respectively as against the general literacy rate of 26.2. If we compare the literacy rates of the men and women of these communities of our State separately we notice that here also both the male and female literacy rates are quite close to the general male and female literacy rates for the State as a whole

The growth of literacy in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population during the decade 1961-71 is better though slightly than that of the general population. The growth rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 5.6 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively against the general growth rate of 4.86 per cent. A notable feature is that while there was a decline during the last decade in the pro-

portion of literacy in the male population for the State as a whole, the male population of both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe registered improvement in literacy. As regards the females, while the proportion of literates among the Scheduled Tribe females increased there was a slight fall in case of the Scheduled Caste females. The detailed figures may be seen at table 7.7 at page 116.

We may conclude by having a brief look at the occupations of these communities. Of the total of 912,639 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes 257,253 persons or 28 per cent are workers. These workers are spread over different sectors of the economy. But the majority of the workers (67 per cent) are engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Other Services engage 21,446 workers, Trade and Commerce 17,250, Livestock, Forestry, Plantations etc. 17,934 workers. The proportions of workers among the Scheduled Tribe population also is 28 per cent. But the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture is much higher (92 per cent) than that for the Scheduled Caste. Other Services account for 26,128 workers. The number of workers in any of the other categories does not exceed 4000. The detailed figures are presented at table 7.8.

Table 7.8

Workers Category-wise among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, 1971

Category of workers	No of Scheduled Caste workers.	Percent age of total Scheduled Caste workers	No. of Scheduled Tribe workers.	Percentage of total Scheduled Tribe workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total Workers	257,253	100.00	544,907	100.00
I. As Cultivators	137,652	53.51	474,066	87.00
II. As Agricultural Labourers	34,712	13.49	29,632	5.44
III. In Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations etc	17,934	6.97	2,740	0.50
IV. In Mining and Quarrying	301	0.15	110	0.02
V. In Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :—				
(a) Household Industry	9,986	3.88	2,618	0.48
(b) Other than Household Industry	8,934	3.47	1,37	0.24
VI. In Construction	2,655	1.03	1,814	0.33
VII. In Trade and Commerce	17,779	6.71	2,737	0.69
VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications	6,293	2.45	2,745	0.50
IX. In Other Services	21,446	8.34	26,128	4.80

*The Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes In
Assam As Listed In the Scheduled Castes And
Scheduled Tribes List Modification Order, 1956.*

SCHEDULED CASTES IN ASSAM

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Britial Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jalkeot.
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo.
9. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
10. Lalbegi.
11. Mahara.
12. Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Muchi or Rishi.
14. Namasudra.
15. Patni.
16. Sutradhar.

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ASSAM

In the Autonomous Districts:

1. Chakma.
2. Dimasa (Kachari).
3. Garo.
4. Hajong.
5. Hmar.
6. Khasi & Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam).

7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—

- (i) Biate or Biete.
- (ii) Changsan.
- (iii) Choggloi.
- (iv) Doungel.
- (v) Gamalhou.
- (vi) Gangte.
- (vii) Guite.
- (viii) Hanneng.
- (ix) Haokip or Hauptit.
- (x) Haolai.
- (xi) Hengna.
- (xii) Hongsungh.
- (xiii) Hrangkhawl or Rangkhoh.
- (xiv) Jongbe.
- (xv) Khawchung.
- (xvi) Khawathlang of Khothalong.
- (xvii) Khelma.
- (xviii) Kholhou.
- (xix) Kipgen.
- (xx) Kuki.
- (xxi) Lengthang.
- (xxii) Lhangum.
- (xxiii) Lhoujem.
- (xxiv) Lhouvun.
- (xxv) Lupheng.
- (xxvi) Mangjel.
- (xxvii) Misao.
- (xxviii) Riang.
- (xxix) Sairhem.
- (xxx) Selnam.
- (xxxi) Singson.
- (xxxii) Sitlhou.
- (xxxiii) Sukte.
- (xxxiv) Thado.
- (xxxv) Thangngen.
- (xxxvi) Uibuh.
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei.

8. Lakher.
9. Man (Tai-speaking).
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes.
11. Mikir.
12. Any Naga Tribes.
13. Pawi.
14. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts :-

All Tribes of North-East Frontier Agency including :—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dufla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Khowa.
8. Mishmi.
9. Momba.
10. Any Naga Tribes.
11. Sherdukpen.
12. Singpho.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas :—

1. Barmans in Cachar.
2. Boro-Boro Kachari.
3. Deori.
4. Hojai.
5. Kachari including Sonwal.
6. Lalung.
7. Mech.
8. Miri.
9. Rabha.

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

In every country now-a-days great stress is laid on economic development. Various informations on the economy of a country are essential for planning economic development. The strength of the economically active population, their distribution in the different sectors of the economy, their change over time are some of the important data required for economic planning. Census is perhaps the most important source of such data. In fact, the detailed informations on the working population are one of the most valuable contributions of our censuses.

The population of a country is generally divided into those who are economically active and those who are not. The economically active persons are called workers and those who are considered as economically not active are called non-workers. It is not easy to define the term 'economically active'. Definitions have varied from country to country and from census to census in the same country. In our own country also it has not yet been possible to evolve a uniform definition. According to the 1971 census, workers or economically active people are those who produce economic goods or perform economic services. Factory workers, cultivators, traders, office workers are thus workers. Others who are not classed as workers are 'non-workers'. Non-workers include housewives, students, pensioners, etc.

Obviously, even this way of defining the economically active population does not solve all problems. For instance, a non-worker like housewife may, in her spare time do some economic activities like cultivation besides her regular household duties. Where then is the line of distinction between a worker and a non-worker? Now, to make a clear distinction between the two categories of persons, all persons were asked at the time of enumeration as to what their main activity was. Every person has a main activity in which he or she engages himself or herself mostly. For instance, the main activity of a cultivator is cultivation, of a trader, trading of goods, of a housewife doing household duties, of a student doing studies. We classify a person as worker or non-worker on the basis of his or her main activity. Thus, a person "whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity" is a worker. In other words, a person whose main activity is to produce some economic goods or services is a worker. If the persons' main activity is not concerned with production of economic goods or services he is treated as non-worker.

This emphasis on the main activity is a new feature of the definition of the 1971 census and distinguishes the definition of 1971 from that of the 1961 census. As we have stated already, sometimes non-workers whose main activity is non-economic in character may have some economic activity performed occasionally or in spare time. Students earning some income doing occasional part-time work or housewives occasionally helping their husbands in cultivation are examples of non-workers having part-time economic activity. In the 1971 Census such marginal economic activity did not entitle a person to be treated as a worker. But in the 1961 census even such persons with only marginal contributions to economic activity were considered workers. In view of this basic difference in the definition of workers we are unable to compare the census figures of 1961 with those of 1971 regarding the working population.

The main economic activities cover a wide range. It is, therefore, convenient to divide the workers into groups. In the 1971 census the workers were grouped into nine categories according to the type of work they did.

The categories are as follow:—

Category	Description
I.	Cultivators.
II.	Agricultural Labourers.
III.	Workers in livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.
IV.	Workers in Mining and Quarrying.

Category	Description
V.(a)	Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry.
V.(b)	Workers in Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Non-Household Industry.
VI.	Worker in Construction.
VII.	Workers in Trade & Commerce.
VIII.	Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications.
IX.	Workers in Other Services.

The Non-Workers were divided into the following categories:—

- (i) Persons engaged in household duties.
- (ii) Students.
- (iii) Retired persons or Rentiers.
- (iv) Dependents.
- (v) Beggars, Vagrant, etc.
- (vi) Inmates of Institutions such as jails, etc.
- (vii) Other Non-Workers.

Of the total population of 14,957,542 in Assam, 4,240,112 are workers. Thus 28.35 per cent of the total population of our state are workers and the remaining 71.65 per cent are non-workers. In other words, of every ten persons in the state only three persons produce economic goods and services while seven persons depend on them. Table 8.1 represents the figures of workers and non-workers for the state and the districts of Assam.

Table 8.1
Workers and Non-Workers in the Districts of Assam, 1971

State, District	Total Population	Total Workers	Total Non- Workers	Percentage of Worker and Non-Workers to Total Population	
				Workers	Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	14,957,542	4,240,112	10,717,430	28.35	71.65
Goalpara	2,225,103	598,886	1,626,217	26.91	73.09
Kamrup	2,854,183	744,610	2,109,573	26.09	73.91
Darrang	1,736,188	505,485	1,230,703	29.11	70.89
Nowgong	1,680,895	455,849	1,225,046	27.12	72.88
Sibsagar	1,837,389	523,321	1,314,068	28.48	71.52
Lakhimpur	2,122,719	617,344	1,505,375	29.08	70.92
Mikir Hills	379,310	118,184	261,126	31.16	68.84
North Cachar Hills	76,647	31,868	44,779	41.91	58.09
Cachar	1,713,318	492,946	1,220,372	28.77	71.23
Mizo	332,390	151,619	180,771	45.61	54.39

Our workers are mostly men. 49 per cent of our menfolk are workers. The share of women in the field of work is very small. Only 5 per cent of our total women are workers. This however, does not mean that most of our women do not make any contribution to the economy. We know that there are many women, particularly in the rural areas, who work in the fields or participate in household industries in addition to their household work. But such marginal contributions to work are not reflected in these figures.

If we consider the rural and urban areas separately we notice that the proportion of workers in the urban population is slightly higher than the proportion in rural population. 30.4 per cent of the urban people are workers against 28.15 per cent in the rural population. The same pattern of slightly higher proportion in urban areas as compared to the rural areas is visible in respect of the male population. The pattern is, however, reversed for the female population which shows a smaller proportion of workers in urban areas. The relevant figures are at table 8.2.

Table 8.2

**Workers and Non-Workers Sex-wise in Rural and Urban Areas of
Assam, 1971**

Particulars of Population	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Number			Proportion (Percent) of Workers and Non-Workers to Total Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Population	Persons	14,957,542	13,630,561	1,326,981	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Males	7,885,064	7,126,453	758,611	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Females	7,072,478	6,504,108	568,370	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Workers	Persons	4,240,112	3,836,809	403,303	28.35	28.15	30.39
	Males	3,854,543	3,473,828	380,715	48.88	48.75	50.19
	Females	385,569	362,981	22,588	5.45	5.58	3.97
Total Non-Workers	Persons	10,717,430	9,793,752	923,678	71.65	71.85	69.61
	Males	4,030,521	3,652,625	377,896	51.12	51.25	49.81
	Females	6,686,909	6,141,127	545,782	94.55	94.42	96.03

As we have already seen 28 per cent of the total population of the state are workers. The percentages of workers in the different districts are close to this figure in all the districts except Mizo and North Cachar Hills where the figures are considerably higher at 46 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. In all the other districts it ranges between 26 and 32 per cent. Among the plains districts, the highest proportions of workers are found in Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (29 per cent each) and the lowest in Kamrup district (26 per cent).

As regards male and female workers the proportions of workers among men are much higher than those among women in every district. 49 per cent of the male population are workers for the whole state. In the plains districts the proportions vary between 46 per cent and 51 per cent. In the hills districts the figure ranges between 51 per cent and 57 per cent. The proportions of workers among women, however, differ more widely. In the hill districts where shifting cultivation is the rule the womenfolk participate in cultivation in much greater measure than their counterparts in the plains districts. The proportion of female workers is therefore high in the hills. The highest proportion is in Mizo district (39 per cent) followed by North Cachar Hills district (24 per cent). The districts with the lowest percentages of women workers are Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong. The percentage in each of these districts is below 2 per cent. Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts show a comparatively higher percentage of women workers (above 8 per cent.) This is perhaps due to the presence of large number of women among the tea plantation workers in these districts. The figures relating to percentage of total male and female workers in the districts are at table 8.3.

Table 8.3

Proportion of Workers in the total population and among Males and Females in the Districts of Assam, 1971

District	Proportion (In Percent) of Workers in the District in		
	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
1	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	26.91	50.45	1.54
2. Kamrup	26.09	47.77	1.72
3. Darrang	29.11	50.15	5.43
4. Nowgong	27.12	49.88	1.81
5. Sibsagar	28.48	45.68	9.06
6. Lakhimpur	29.08	46.77	8.73
7. Mikir Hills	31.16	53.38	5.75
8. North Cachar Hills	41.91	56.88	24.10
9. Cachar	28.77	50.77	4.93
10. Mizo	45.61	51.43	39.46

We may now consider the proportion of workers in the different categories. Table 8.4 and 8.5 present these figures. As is to be expected agricultural workers predominate in the state. The cultivators alone form 57 per cent of the total working population. If we add the agricultural labourers to the cultivators the percentage of workers in agriculture rises to 66 per cent. After agriculture, the next highest proportion of workers is in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities (10.5 per cent). Then comes other

Services with 9.8 per cent. Other Services include all govt. employees, - employees of local bodies, teachers, doctors, social workers, etc. The workers in Trade and Commerce occupies the next highest position with 5.5 per cent. The industrial backwardness of our state can be seen from the fact that the workers in the main industrial category, namely Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs including Household Industries account for only 4 per cent of the total workers. The proportions represented by the other categories are smaller still.

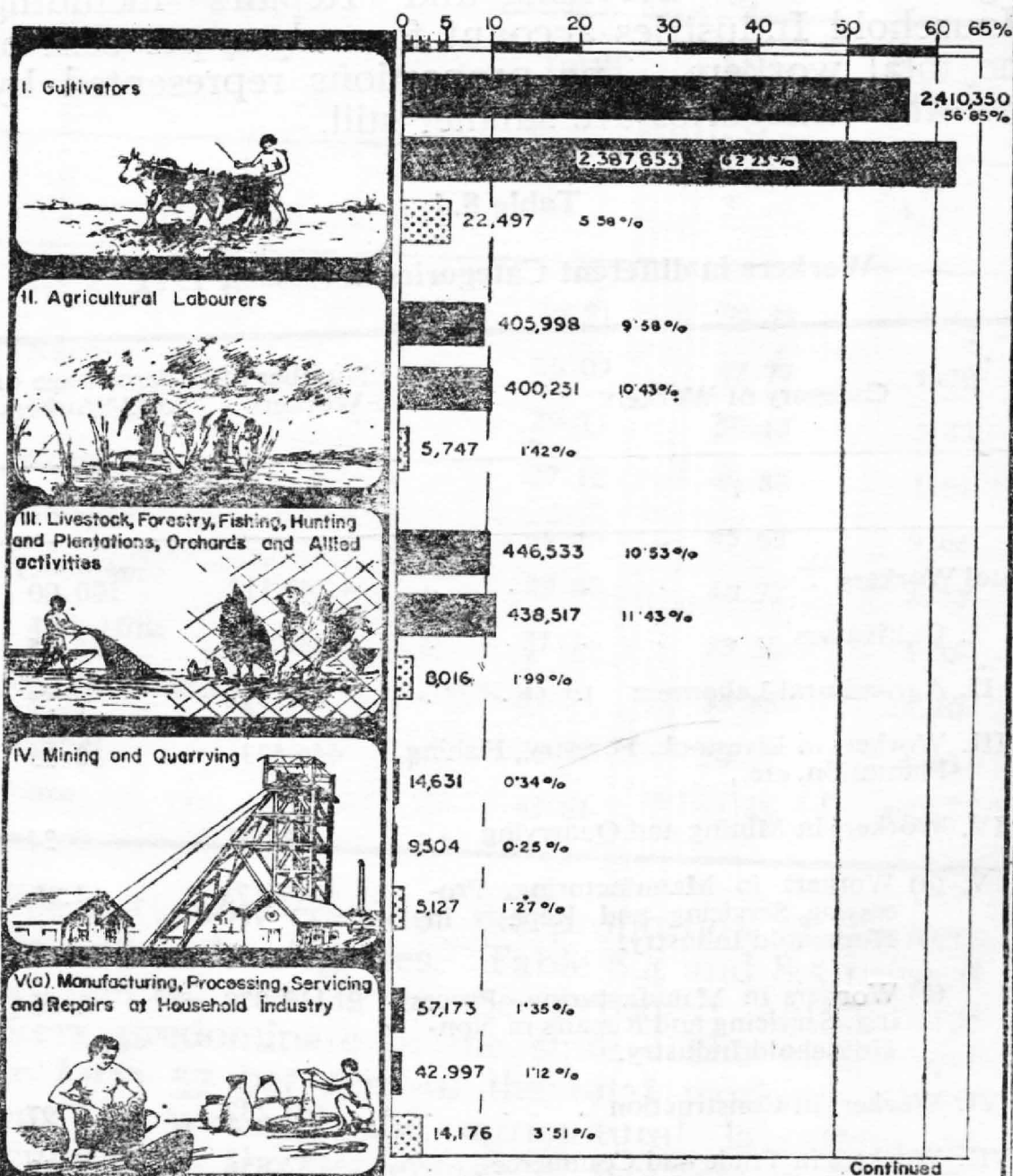
Table 8.4

Workers in different Categories in Assam, 1971

Category of Workers	Number of Workers	Percentage of Total Workers
1	2	3
Total Workers	4,240,112	100.00
I. Cultivators	2,410,350	56.85
II. Agricultural Labourers	405,998	9.58
III. Workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, etc.	446,533	10.53
IV. Workers in Mining and Quarrying	14,631	0.34
V. (a) Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry.	57,173	1.35
(b) Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Non-Household Industry.	112,870	2.66
VI. Workers in Construction	41,232	0.97
VII. Workers in Trade and Commerce	232,856	5.49
VIII. Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication.	103,566	2.44
IX. Workers in Other Services	414,903	9.79

ASSAM

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES, 1971



Continued

ASSAM

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES, 1971

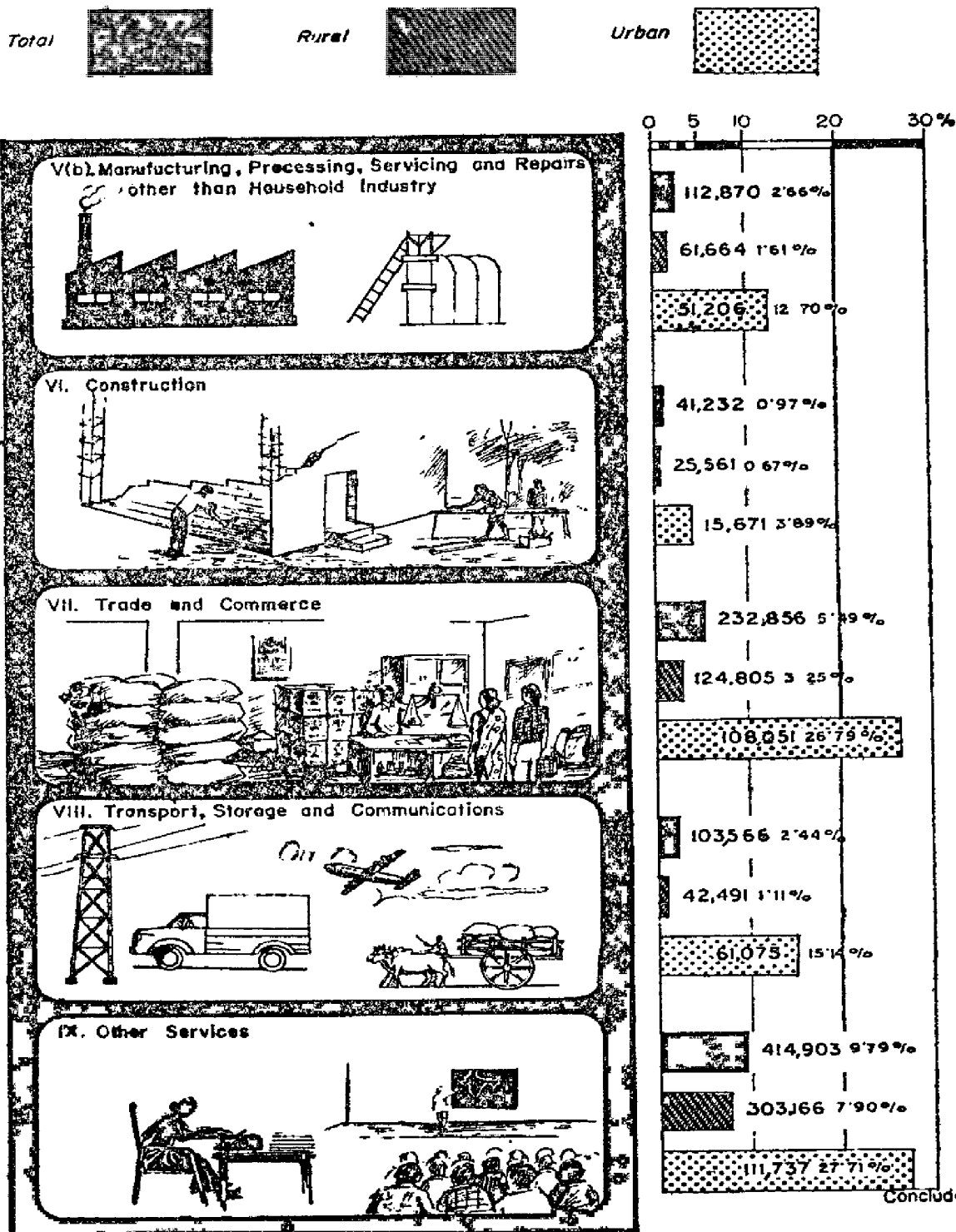


Table 8.5

Percentage of Workers in different Categories in the districts of
Assam, 1971

State/District		Percentage of Workers in each Category to Total Workers										
		I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Assam	56 85	9 58	10 53	0 34	1 35	2 66	0 97	5 49	2 44	9 79		
Goalpara	65 27	12 79	1 88	0 06	1 42	2 44	0 94	5 93	2 25	7 02		
Kamrup	61 88	7 97	1 30	0 10	2 14	3 68	1 13	6 75	3 52	11 53		
Darrang	56 16	8 43	14 36	0 06	0 84	3 32	0 90	4.95	1 39	9 59		
Nowgong	64 15	13 22	3 12	0 07	1 25	1 77	0 46	5 11	2 50	8 35		
Sibsagar	45 44	5 65	24 64	1 01	1 45	2 14	1 29	4 93	2 31	11 14		
Lakhimpur	44 48	4 85	23 52	1 19	0 95	3 72	0 87	6 94	2 94	10 54		
Mikir Hills	77.03	6 86	2 78	0 07	0 67	1 19	0 45	3 11	0 71	7 13		
North Cachar Hills	69 01	2 46	1 31	0 33	0 29	0 61	1 40	2 87	5 22	16.50		
Cachar	46 73	19 93	12.28	0 02	1 61	2 01	1 13	4 84	2 41	9 04		
Mizo	83 53	0 37	0 27	0 01	0 32	0 18	1 25	1 08	0 55	12 44		

CATEGORY I—Cultivator

There are six districts including the then Mizo district which have a higher proportion than the state figure of 57 per cent. Mizo district records the highest percentage of cultivators (84 per cent) followed by Mikir Hills (77 per cent) and North Cachar Hills (69 per cent). Other districts having a percentage higher than the state percentage are Goalpara (65 per cent), Kamrup (62 per cent.) and Nowgong (64 per cent). Darrang's percentage (56 per cent) is close to the state figures. Cachar (47 per cent), Sib-sagar (45 per cent) and Lakhimpur (44 per cent) have figures much lower than the over-all state figure. The lowest percentage is recorded in Lakhimpur. In case of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur the comparatively low percentage of cultivators is due to the presence of a sizeable number of workers in the tea plantations. In Cachar the proportion of cultivators is comparatively low because of the presence of a relatively large number of agricultural labourers and also plantation workers.

CATEGORY II—Agricultural Labourers

For the state as a whole this category of workers accounts for 9.6 per cent of the total working population. In the districts however, the percentage varies from less than 1 per cent in Mizo district to 20 per cent in Cachar district. In all the hill districts the proportion of agricultural labourers is much lower compared to the plains districts. The highest number of agricultural labourers is found in Goalpara (13 per cent), Nowgong (13 per cent) and Cachar (20 per cent). These districts are incidently among the areas which attract large number of immigrants.

CATEGORY III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.

For the state as a whole 10 per cent of the total working population is accounted for by this category

of workers. In fact, this is the second largest category of workers in the state, although Category II, Agricultural Labour and Category IX Other Services very closely follow this percentage. The workers of this category are concentrated in four districts, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Cachar. This reflects the existence of large number of tea gardens with their workers in these districts.

CATEGORY IV—Mining And Quarrying

Mining and Quarrying being only a limited activity in Assam, the proportion of workers in this sector is negligible in all the districts. Even in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur where there are coal and oil the proportion of such workers is hardly 1 per cent of the total working population.

CATEGORY V(a)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry.

For purposes of census a household industry means an industry where goods are manufactured, processed, serviced or repaired mainly by the members of the same household and generally within their premises. By definition the goods produced in a household industry must be for sale on a commercial basis. The handloom weaving, the well known cottage industry of Assam, however, is not reflected in these figures because handloom industry is mainly a non-commercial part-time activity of the Assamese households and thus falls outside the purview of the definition of household industry.

The workers in household industry constitute only 2.14 per cent of the total working population of the state. In the plains districts the percentage is everywhere between 1 per cent and 2 per cent. In the hills district, however, it is even less than this small figure.

CATEGORY V(b)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing in industries and Repairs other than Household Industry.

This category represents the main industrial sector of the economy. When goods are manufactured, processed, serviced or repaired in large factories employing a number of people and often run by electric or other power, they are said to fall into the non-household industry sector or category V(b). In the economically advanced countries this category forms a substantial proportion of the total working population. In our state it is as low as 2.7 per cent because Assam is predominantly agricultural in character with little industrialisation. We notice that between the hill districts and plains districts, the hills districts record still lower proportion of such workers. This reflects the lack of industry in the hill areas. Among the plains districts, the percentage ranges between 2-4 per cent. Kamrup and Lakhimpur districts which share between them several industries including oil and fertilisers have recorded the highest percentage of 4 per cent each.

We must, however, note that the total working population in the industrial sector is represented by the two categories V(a) and V(b). If we combine these two, the total percentage rises to about 4 per cent which is still extremely low.

CATEGORY VI—Construction

This category of workers constitutes only 0.97 per cent of the total working population of the state. The workers in this category include those working in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, railways, irrigation projects, etc. In all the districts the percentage is 1.4 per cent or below.

CATEGORY VII—Trade and Commerce

Trade and Commerce sector accounts for 5.5 per cent of the total working population of the state. We notice that in the hill districts the proportions are smaller than those in the plains districts. The percentage is 5 per cent and above in all the plains districts. The highest proportion of workers in trade and commerce is found in Kamrup and Lakhimpur. Incidentally, these are the two districts where there are a number of industries also. Gauhati, the trade centre of Assam and Tinsukia, another important industrial and commercial town are in these districts. The most backward district from the point of view of trade and commerce is Mizo district.

CATEGORY VIII—Transport, Storage, and Communication.

At the state level 2.4 per cent of the total working population belongs to this category. The range of percentage in the plains districts is from 1.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent. In the hills districts, while Mikir Hills and Mizo record negligible proportions, North Cachar Hills shows 5 per cent of the total workers in this category. Thus North Cachar Hills has the highest proportion of such workers among the districts. It must be noted, however, that although the percentage in North Cachar Hills district is high, the absolute number is only 1,664. The lowest proportions are noticed in Mikir Hills and Mizo district.

CATEGORY IX—Other Services

The workers who do not fall in the categories mentioned so far are included in the category other services. This category as already stated, includes all government officials, officials of the local bodies, advocates, teachers, social workers and so on. This

being a residuary category its proportion is relatively high, 9.8 per cent for the state. Among the plains districts, Kamrup (11.53 per cent) and Sibsagar (11.14 per cent) record the highest percentages. Among the three hills districts North Cachar Hills shows 16.5 per cent, the highest percentage both for the hills districts and for the state. It may, however, be remembered that the total population of North Cachar Hills being small, this percentage represents a small absolute number. The lowest percentage is found in Goalpara district.

WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

We have so far considered the different categories of workers for the total population of the state and districts. It will be worthwhile to consider the proportion of different categories of workers in the rural and urban population separately. In the rural areas, as is to be expected, the largest proportion of workers are made up of cultivators and agricultural labour. These two categories together constitute over 73 per cent of the workers in the rural areas. Workers in Livestock, Forestry, Plantations, etc., and in other services account for 11 per cent and 8 per cent of the rural workers respectively. The remaining categories of workers represent only small proportions ranging from less than one per cent to 3 per cent of the rural workers. The distribution of workers in the urban population is naturally more varied. As non-agricultural activity is the basic characteristic of the urban areas, the first three categories, namely Cultivators, Agricultural labourers and workers in Livestock, Forestry, etc., account for only a small percentage (9 per cent) of the total urban workers. The categories Other Services and Trade and Commerce account for the largest proportions of 28 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of the urban

workers. The category Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household as well as Non-Household Industries represent 16 per cent of the urban workers. Transport Storage and Communications also occupy an important position with 15 per cent. Mining and Quarrying and Construction, however, represent only small proportions ranging between 1 and 4 per cent. Table 8.6 presents the relevant figures.

Table 8.6

Percentage of Workers in each Category to total Workers in Assam, 1971

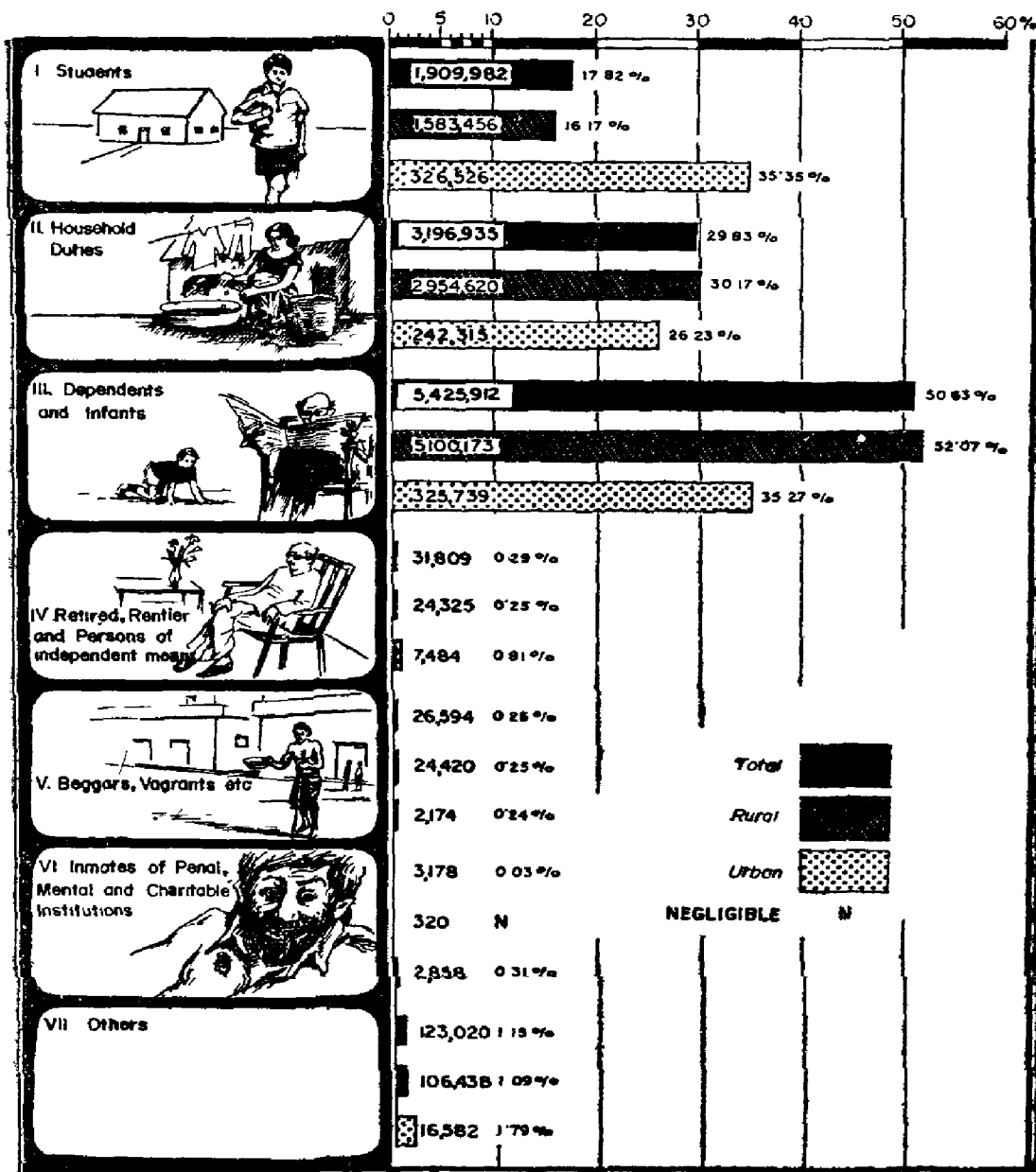
Categories of Workers	Percentage of Workers in the Category to Total Workers in		
	State	Rural	Urban
I. Cultivators	56.85	62.23	5.58
II. Agricultural Labourers	9.57	10.43	1.42
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	10.53	11.43	1.99
IV. Mining and Quarrying	0.35	0.25	1.27
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :			
(a) Household Industry	1.35	1.12	3.51
(b) Other than Household Industry.	2.66	1.61	12.70
VI. Construction	0.97	0.67	3.89
VII. Trade and Commerce	5.49	3.25	26.79
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications.	2.44	1.11	15.14
IX. Other Services	9.79	7.90	27.71

THE NON-WORKERS

We may conclude this chapter with brief look at the non-workers. As we have already seen, of the total population of about 15 million of our state, over 4 million or 28 per cent are workers. Thus the remaining nearly 11 million or about 72 per cent are non-workers. The definition of non-worker has already been discussed in the beginning of the chapter. The non-workers consist of those engaged in

ASSAM

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS, 1971



household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars, etc., the inmates of institutions such as jails and other non-workers. The category, other non-workers covers the persons who are seeking employment. Thus it gives an idea of unemployment in our country. It is, however, only a rough idea because Indian census does not attempt to collect complete unemployment figures.

While among the males 51 per cent are non-workers, among the females the proportion is as high as 95 per cent. Most of the women are categorised as non-workers because their main activity is household duties. In actual numbers there are 6.7 million female non-workers as against 4 million male non-workers. We have already mentioned that the non-workers can be divided into seven types. The dependents and those engaged in household duties account for the largest proportion of the total non-workers. Their proportions are 51 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Students form 18 per cent of the total non-working population. The other types of non-workers account for very small proportions. The relevant figures are at Table 8.7.

Table 8.7

Distribution of Non-Workers by types of activities for Assam, 1971

Type of Non-workers	Total Number of Non-workers	Percentage to Total Non-workers
1	2	3
1. Students	1,909,982	17.82
2. Household Duties	3,196,935	29.83
3. Dependents and Infants	5,425,912	50.63
4. Retired, Rentier and Persons of Independent means.	31,809	0.29
5. Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	26,594	0.25
6. Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions.	3,178	0.03
7. Other Non-workers	123,020	1.15
Total Non-workers	10,717,430	100.00

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

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Part VIII-A	.	.	Administration Report on Enumeration (for official use only).
Part VIII-B	.	.	Administration Report on Tabulation (for official use only).
Part IX	.	.	Census Atlas.
Part X	.	.	District Census Handbooks and Special Monographs.
Miscellaneous	.	.	Special Studies and other Miscellaneous Reports.

**LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76**

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1.	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
	2.	Medhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)
	3.	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
	4.	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
	5.	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD	6.	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
	7.	Chandra Kanta Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163	(Reg.)
	8.	New order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	9.	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
	10.	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
	11.	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Base- ment, Ashram Road, Navrangpura	(Rest.)
	12.	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission market Nr. Gujarat College	(Rest.)
	13.	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	(Rest.)
	14.	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	(Rest.)
	15.	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.)
AJMER	16.	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
	17.	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	18.	Friend's Book House, Muslim Uni- versity Market	(Reg.)
	19.	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	20.	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
ALLAHABAD	21.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
	22.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. B. No. 4	(Reg.)
	23.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
	24.	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	25.	University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road	(Reg.)
AURANGABAD	26.	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	27.	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)
	28.	Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony	(Rest.)
	29.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashd, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	30.	S/SA. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop	(Rest.)
	31.	New Book House, 32 Tashkant Road	(Reg.)
	32.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	33.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	34.	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
	35.	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	36.	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
ANAND	37.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH	38.	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	(Rest.)
BADEOGHAR	39.	Bhakat Brothers, S.B. Roy Road	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BANGALORE	40.	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P. O. B No. 1807	(Reg.)
	41.	International Book House, P. Ltd., 4-F, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
	42.	M.P.P. House, 87 1st Cross Gandhi-Nagar	(Reg.)
	43.	Balajee Book Co. No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Rankrishnapura.	(Rest.)
	44.	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanu mant Nagar	(Reg.)
	45.	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	46.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd , Balepet	(Reg.)
	47.	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	48.	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI	49.	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjana Pally, 24, Paraganas	(Reg.)
BAREILLY	50.	Agarwal Bros, Bar Bazer	(Reg.)
	51.	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park	(Rest.)
BARODA	52.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
	53.	Chandrakanta Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaokers Wada, Raopura	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	54.	Paper Stationary Stores, D. N. Sing Road	(Reg.)
BARODA	55.	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Division), Baroda	(Rest.)
	56.	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR	57.	Sri Vanu Stores, Kamala Nagar	(Rest.)
BHOPAL	58.	Lyall Book Depot, Mon Din. Bldg, Sultania Road	(Reg.)
	59.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book Sellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BHUBANESHWAR	60.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneswar Marg	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR	61.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G Road	(Rest.)
BOLPUR	62.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P. O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W. B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63	Sh. D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA	64.	Granthloka, 5/1 Ambica Milkherji Road, 24 parganas, W B.	(Rest.)
BIKANER	65.	Bhandari Bros., Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	66.	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	67.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	68.	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed sailor Building, Dadar	(Reg.)
	69.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
	70.	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st floor	(Reg.)
	71.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	72.	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M. G. Road	(Ref.)
	73.	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
	74.	Lakhani Book Depot., Girgaum	(Reg.)
	75.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd floor, Neva Chowk	(Reg.)
	76.	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
	77.	Lok Vhangmaya Griha P. Ltd., 109/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
	78.	World Literature, Pyare Singh, Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY— <i>contd</i>	79.	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)
	80.	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers P. B. 6007	(Rest.)
	81.	M & J Services, 2-A, Bahri Building	(Reg.)
	82.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
	83.	Sunderdas Gian Chang, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
	84.	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
	85.	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road	(Reg.)
	86.	Amalga Mated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Rest.)
	87.	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P. M. 1505	(Rest.)
	88.	Secretary, Sales tax Practioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
	89.	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chria Bazar	(Reg.)
	90.	S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road	(Rest.)
	91.	Indian Book House Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Road	(Rest.)
	92.	Dhan Lal Borthers, S. Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	93.	International Publications. P. B. 7170, Kurla	(Rest.)
	94.	International Book Links, Marine Lines	(Rest.)
	95.	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	96.	National Book Centre, Tradeo Air Condition Market	(Rest.)
	97.	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao	(Rest.)
	98.	Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA	99.	Current Literatue Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	100.	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street	(Reg.)
	101.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
	102.	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
	103.	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
	104.	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College	(Reg.)
	105.	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
	106.	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
	107.	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	108.	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210.	(Rest.)
	109.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	110.	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	(Reg.)
	111. ^a	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
	112.	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Dutta Lane	(Rest.)
	113.	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
	114. ^b	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road	(Rest.)
	115.	P. D. Upadhyay, 17, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Reg.)
	116.	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA— <i>contd.</i>	117.	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	118.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street	(Rest.)
	119.	Sushanta Kr. De., 32/C, Gopal Boral Street	(Rest.)
	120.	K. P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street	(Reg.)
	121.	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street	(Rest.)
	122.	A. G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
	123.	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	(Rest.)
	124.	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	125.	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22D	(Reg.)
	126.	Mehta Bros, 1933, Sector 22 B .	(Reg.)
	127.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
	128.	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D .	(Reg.)
	129.	English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D	(Rest.)
	130.	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72(2), Section 17-D	(Reg.)
	131.	Jain & Co., 1165 Sector 18-C .	(Reg.)
	132.	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	133.	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Section 17-D	(Rest.)
	134.	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
CALICUT	135.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road .	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	136.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack .	(Reg.)
	137.	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad .	(Rest.)
	138.	New Students Store	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
COIMBATORE	139.	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	(Reg.)
	140.	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road	(Rest.)
	141.	Continental Agencies, A-A, Sakthi Vihar	(Rest.)
	142.	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	143.	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318 Chukhuwala . . .	(Reg.)
	144.	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road .	(Reg.)
	145.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	146.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	147.	Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
	148.	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI	149.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	150.	Bahri Bros, 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	151.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency), Delhi, Ahata Kedara Chamallian Road	(Reg.)
	152.	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-110009	(Reg.)
	153.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market .	(Reg.)
	154.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	155.	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	156.	Indian Army Book Depot., 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	157.	J. M. Jaina & Bros, Mori Gate .	(Reg.)
	158.	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—contd.	159.	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial and Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura . . .	(Reg.)
	160.	Metropolitan Book Co., I. Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	161.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
	162.	Sat Narain and Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi	(Reg.)
	163.	Universal Book and Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	(Reg.)
	164.	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
	165.	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	166.	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167.	All India Educational Supply Co, Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	168.	B.Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169.	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
	172.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publisher, P.B.No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	173.	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	174.	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-110006	(Reg.)
	175.	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	176.	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest.)
	177.	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—concl'd.	178.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
	179.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
	180.	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
	181.	University Book House, 15 U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	182.	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
	183.	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184.	Educational Book Agency (India) 5-D, Kamla Nagar	(Rest.)
	185.	D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186.	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Kawjar Nagar	(Rest.)
	187.	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpur	(Rest.)
	188.	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Reg.)
	189.	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190.	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191.	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	(Rest.)
	192.	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandi chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
	193.	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. -8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	(Rest.)
	194.	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	(Rest.)
	195. §	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	196. ¶	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DHARWAR	197.	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	198.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	199.	Pai & Co., Braodway	(Rest.)
ERODE	200.	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTONMENT	201.	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	202.	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)
	203.	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sarma Road	(Rest.)
GAYA	204.	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Reg.)
	205.	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road	(Rest.)
GOA	206.	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No.70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	207.	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	208.	Book Lovers P.Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	209.	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Reg.)
	210.	Titer Bros, Sarafe	(Rest.)
	211.	‡ Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Reg.)
	212.	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B Jain & Bros, Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	213.	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
	214.	‡ Kitab Ghar, High Court Road,	(Rest.)
	215.	‡ Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
GHAZIABAD	216.	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road . . .	(Rest.)
	217.	S.Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar . . .	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	218.	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul . . .	(Reg.)
	219.	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Ghar-kaman	(Rest.)
	220.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
DEORIA	221.	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest.)
HYDERABAD	222.	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
	223.	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court	(Reg.)
	224.	Book Links Corporation, Narayana-goda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR	225.	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bra-hampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	226.	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road	(Rest.)
	227.	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hatras	(Rest.)
HUBLI	228.	Peivaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE	229.	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	230.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
	231.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Place	(Reg.)
	232.	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
	233.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY	234.	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
	235.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
JAIPUR CITY-contd.	236.	Bani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
	237.	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
	238.	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
	239.	Best Book Co., S.M.S. Highway .	(Rest.)
	240.	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Reg.)
	241.	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	(Rest.)
JAIPUR	242.	India book house, Fatehpurika Darwaza	(Rest.)
	243.	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S.M.Highway, P.B.No. 23	(Rest.)
	244.	Pitaliva Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	(Rest.)
	245.	University Book House, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	246.	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	247.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. No. 78	(Reg.)
	248.	Gupta Stores, Dhaikidith	(Reg.)
	249.	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
	250.	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR	251.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road	(Reg.)
JEYPORE	252.	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road	(Rest.)
JHANSI	253.	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
JODHPUR	254.	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Razar . . .	(Reg.)
	255.	Dwarka Das Rathi, Whoesale Books and News Agents . . .	(Reg.)
	256.	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate . . .	(Reg.)
	257.	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road . . .	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	258.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar-ganj . . .	(Reg.)
	259.	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	260.	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt. . .	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	261.	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate . . .	(Rest.)
	262.	University Publisheres, Railway Road . . .	(Rest.)
	263.	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road . . .	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)	264.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra . . .	(Reg.)
KANPUR	265.	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
	266.	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadbanand Part	(Reg.)
	267.	Universal Book stall, The Mall . . .	(Reg.)
	268.	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines . . .	(Rest.)
	269.	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines . . .	(Rest.)
KAPSAN	270.	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namd-har Niwas, Azad Marg . . .	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271.	Kitab Mahal, Kurda (Distt. Puri) . . .	(Rest.)
KHLHAPUR	272.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road . . .	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273.	S.V.Kamat, Booksellers & Station-ers (S.Kanura) . . .	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	274.	Ashok Brothers, Darjeeling . . .	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
LUCKNOW	275.	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	(Reg.)
	276.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj	(Reg.)
	277.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
	278.	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P. B. 154	(Reg.)
	279.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
	280.	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	281.	Lyall Book Depot, chaura Bazar	(Reg.)
	282.	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
	283.	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Reg.)
	284.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
MADRAS	285.	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmoregore	(Reg.)
	286.	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big Street, Triplicance	(Reg.)
	287.	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
	288.	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
	289.	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg.)
	290.	M. Sachechalam & Co. 14, Sankurama Chetty Street	(Rest.)
	291.	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road	(Rest.)
	292.	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street	(Rest.)
	293.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance	(Rest.)
	294.	Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2468	(Rest.)
	295.	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road Mylapore	(Rest.)
	296.	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	297.	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal . . .	(Rest.)
MANGALORE	298.	K. Bhoja Rao & Co. Kodial Bail .	(Rest.)
MADURAI	299.	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	(Rest.)
MEERUT	300.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .	(Reg.)
	301.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	(Reg.)
	302.	Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	303.	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market . . .	(Rest.)
MORADABAD	304.	Rama Book Depot, Station Road .	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	305.	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street .	(Rest.)
MUZAFFAR NAGAR	306.	B.S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura .	(Reg.)
	307.	Gargay & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR	308.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE	309.	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishna-gagendra Circle	(Reg.)
	310.	People Book House, Opp. : Jagan Mohon Palace	(Reg.)
	311.	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
MANDSAUR	312.	Mahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	313.	Hind Tradesrs, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR	314.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
	315.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near A.I.R. Square .	(Rest.)
NAINITAL	316.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar .	(Reg.)
NADIAD	317.	R.S. Desai, Station Road . . .	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
NEW DELHI	318.	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circles	(Reg.)
	319.	Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320.	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught circus	(Reg.)
	321.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328.	(Reg.)
	322.	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Cannaught Place	(Reg.)
	323.	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	324.	Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box 553	(Reg.)
	325.	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
	326.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
	327.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty : P.B. No. 96 Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	328.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
	329.	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
	330.	Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	331.	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	332.	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
	333.	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	(Reg.)
	334.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	335.	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
NEW DELHI— <i>contd.</i>	336.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	337.	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	338.	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5	(Rest.)
	339.	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50,, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
	340.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
	341.	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
	342.	The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
	343.	Educational & Commercial Agencies 5/151, Subhash Nagar	(Rest.)
	344.	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus	(Rest.)
	345.	Navrang, R. B-7, Inderpuri	(Rest.)
	346.	Commercial Contacts (India), Subhas Nagar	(Rest.)
	347.	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
	348.	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road	(Reg.)
	349.	S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar	(Rest.)
	350.	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East	(Rest.)
	351.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355 New Rajendar Nagar	(Rest.)
	352.	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	353.	Hukan Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
	354.	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road	(Rest.)
	355.	Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East .	(Rest.)
	356.	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg	(Regular)
	357.	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber	(Rest.)
	358.	Jain Brothers, New Delhi	(Rest.)
PALGHAT	359.	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet	(Rest.)
PATNA	360.	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	361.	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	362.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	363.	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
	364.	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath .	(Rest.)
POONA	365.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana	(Reg.)
	366.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	367.	Saraswat. 1321/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road	(Regular)
	368.	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana	(Reg.)
	369.	Raka Book Agency, Opp : Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	370.	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path	(Rest.)
	371.	Secretary Bharati Itihassa Samshodhalla Mandir 1321, Sadashiv Path. . . .	(Rest.)
	372.	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
PRAYAG	373.	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	374.	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI	375.	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street	(Rest.)
	376.	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road	(Reg.)
PUNALUR	377.	M. I. Abraham, (Kerala)	(Rest.)
AJKOT	378.	Mohal Lal Dossbhai Shah, Book-sellers & Subs, & Avdt., Agent . .	(Reg.)
	379.	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street	(Rest.)
	380.	Vinay Book Depot, Government Quarters, No. 1 behind SBI . .	(Rest.)
AIPUR	381.	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar . .	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY	382.	Pachayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate . .	(Rest.)
RANCHI	383.	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . .	(Reg.)
ROHTAK	384.	National Book House, Civil Road . .	(Rest.)
ROORKEE	385.	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road . .	(Rest.)
REWARI	386.	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest.)
SANGRUR	387.	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate	(Rest.)
	388.	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	389.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
SECONDERABAD	390.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Reg.)
	391.	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal	(Rest.)
SIMLA	392.	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall	(Rest.)
SILIGURI	393.	N. B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	394.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street . .	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
SHOLAPUR	395.	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road .	(Rest.)
SURAT	396.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalays, Tower Road	(Reg.)
	397.	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines	(Rest.)
	398.	B.P. Traders, Ghasia Building .	(Rest.)
SOLAN	399.	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218 Rajgarh Road	(Regular)
TIRUPATI	400.	Ravindra Book Centre, Balai Colony	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	401.	K. Thingarajan , 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	402.	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	403.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35 Subhas Chandra Bose Road	(Regular)
TRIPURA	404.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TRICHIRAPPALLY	405.	Sri Vidya	(Rest.)
SHILLONG	406.	Allied Publications, 13, Oak Lands	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	407.	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Rest.)
	408.	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	409.	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road .	(Rest.)
	410.	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	411.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	412.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College	(Rest.)
	413.	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	414.	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura . . .	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR	415.	Raj Book Service	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
VARANASI	416.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	417.	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka	(Reg.)
	418.	Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, Chowk	(Reg.)
	419.	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University.	(Rest.)
	420.	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk	(Rest.)
VIJAYAWADA	421.	Visalaandhra Publishing House	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATAM	422.	Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road	(Rest.)
	423.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores	(Rest.)
VELLORE	424.	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA	425.	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)

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|--|--------------------|
| 1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21,
Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg,
New Delhi (Phone 343708). | } For local sales. |
| 2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy
Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813). | |
| 3. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi (Phone No. 37-2081). | |
| 4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building,
New Delhi. | |
| 5. Government of Indian Book Depot, Ground Floor,
New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20. | |

S & R AGENTS

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar Hyderabad-18
3. The Assistant Director, Government of India, S I S Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum
4. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna District (A I)
5. The Assistant Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No 1, Jodhpur
6. The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujrat).
7. The Development, Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
8. The Dy Director, Incharge, S I S I C/o Chief Civil Administration Goa, Panjim
9. The Director, Government Press, Hyderabad
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
11. The Director, S I S I Industrial Extension Centre, Uchne-Surat
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morina.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue
15. The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad
16. The Head Clerk, Photzincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B D Gaihati
18. The O I/C Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
19. The O.I/C Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
20. The O.I/C State Information Centre, Hyderabad
21. The O.I/C S I S I Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The O.I/C S I S I Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas
23. The O I/C University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O.I/C S I S I Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
25. The O.I/S, S I S O Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2
26. The O.I/S, S I S I, Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P O. Burnapur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt, Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P B 1530, Madras
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H No 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.

S & R AGENTS—*contd.*

37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.O. Box. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Pujnab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
47. Sundt., Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt., Govenment Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt., Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt., Government State Stores and Pubs., P.O. Gulzorbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt., Government Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt., Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt., Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt., Government State Emporium, V.P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt., State Government Press, Bhopal.
60. The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1.
61. Supdt. Government Press, Trivandrum.
62. Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sidhi (M.P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Department of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Building, New Delhi
69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E Madras Harbour, Madras.
71. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi,

S & R AGENTS—*contd.*

73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7 Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botawalla Chambers, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I B 14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhawan Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research, Institute, and Colleges Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.
78. The Assistant Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Deputy Director (S. D.), Esplanade East, Calcutta.
80. The Director, Government of India, S I S I, Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Government Epigraphist for India.
82. The Assistant Director I C, S I S I Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarn Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Assistant Director (Admin), Office of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of I & E, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Assistant Director, Government Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Assistant Director, I/C, S I S I, Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Directorate G & S Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Administration Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply (Department of Industry), Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103. The Assistant Director, S.I.S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhavan New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109. The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.

S & R AGENTS—*contd.*

110. The Principal Publications Officer, Sending Commission for Scientific and Tech Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi
111. The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi
113. Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.
114. Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta
115. Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay
116. Controller of Aerodromes, Madras
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agril University, Ludhiana
118. The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W H & D , Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
119. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi
120. Registrar General, India, 2 A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
121. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, 'Kuksro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
122. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G S Road, Ulubari, Gauhati-7
123. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna
124. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Eills Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
125. The Director of Census Operations, Harayana, Kothi No 1, Sector10-A, Chandigarh.
126. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla
127. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar
128. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3
129. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M)
130. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sportt Road, Bombay-1 (B R)
131. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal
132. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nongrim Hills, Shillong-3
133. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1
134. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Konima
135. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chadni Chowk, Cuttack-1.
136. The Director of Cnesus Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
137. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
138. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
139. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.
140. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow.

S & R AGENTS—*contd.*

141. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20 British Indian Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1
142. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair
143. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No 1012, Sector-8C, Chandigarh
144. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
145. The Director of Census Operations Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
146. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Damnan & Diu, Dr. A Borkar Road, Panaji
147. The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A Islands, Kavaratti.
148. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, & Madras 10 Poes Garden, Madras
149. The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh, Chandigarh
150. The Director of Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi.
151. The District Employment Officer, District. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerala State)
152. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Custom & Central Excise, Shillong
153. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, I D.O I Div , Visakhapatnam
154. The Head Quarters Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.
155. The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom, House, Bombay-1.
156. The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division , Jabalpur
157. The Assistant Collector (Head quarters), Collectorate of Central Excise Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha, Nagpur-440001.
158. The Head Quarters Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.)
159. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam, 1. Division, Ernakulam, Cochin-11
160. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Collector of Central Excise, Numgambakkam High Road, Madras-34
161. The Assistant Collectorate of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain.
162. The Divisional Officer, Central Excise, Division Office, Amravati.
163. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Division Bhopal (M.P.).
164. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, M O D I , New Delhi.
165. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Int Division, Indore.
166. The Director of H A U Book Shop, Nehru Library Building., H A.U. Hissar, (Haryana).

S & R AGENTS—*concl'd.*

167. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhubri.
168. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Cuttack (Orissa).
169. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Varanasi (U.P.)
170. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Rourkela.
171. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Central Excise, New Excise Building, Churchgate, Bombay-400020.
172. The Assistant Collector (Head quarters), Central Excise, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
173. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Central Excise, Allahabad.
174. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Customs & Central Excise, Cochin-11.
175. The Dy. Collector of Central Excise, Coimbatore-18.
176. The Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Sitapur.
177. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise & Customs, Sambalpur.
178. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Central Excise, Kanpur.
179. The Assistant Collector Central Customs & Excise, Jorhat.
180. The Assistant Collector (Head Quarters), Central Excise, Patna, C/o Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna.
181. The Assistant Collector of Customs, Custom House, New Kandla, New Kandla.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76 (RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS).

1. S/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15 Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2. S/s. Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
3. S/s. Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.

FOREIGN

1. S/s. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Katmandu (Nepal).
2. S/s. Aktiebolgat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Freedesgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm 16 (Sweden).
3. Reise-Und-Ver Kohresverlage Stutt Gart. Post 730, Gutonleergstrlee 21, Stuttgart Mr. 11245 Stuttgart, den (Germany, West).
4. SPS Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).
5. S/s. Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-11.35000 Padova, *Italy*.
6. S/s. Wepf & Co., Booksellers, English Department Eisengasse 15 Basel, Switzerland.
7. Otto Harrassowitz, Buchhandiung and Antiquarial, 6200 Wisbaden Taunustra, Germany.
8. S/s. A. Asher & Co., N.V. Keizersgracht 526, Amsterdam .C. (Holland)*
9. S/s. Swets & Zeitlinger N.V. 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam (Holland)*
10. M. F. Von Piers, Rechittract 62, Eindhoven (Holland).
11. H. K. Lowis & Co., Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London W.C. 1.
12. Herbert Willson Ltd., Booksellers & Sub-Agents, 161 Borough High Street, London S.E.I. (England).
13. Buch und Zeitachrifren, M.B.H. I Ind Export Crossound, Konniss Onbuch Handling Internation Verlagsa-Uslieferundenm Hambarg (Germany).
14. S/s. Stores Nordiske Videnskaboghandel, Remersgade 27 KD 1362 Copenhagen K. (Denmark).
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